

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. II.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1823.

No. 84

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the CIRCUASSIAN, L. Wasse, from London the 15th of October, and Teneriffe the 15th of November: having on board three Passengers, whose names are given under the proper head.

We have received by this opportunity a regular File of the TIMES and some Numbers of the SCOTSMAN, and other Political and Literary Publications; but as they do not extend to so late a date as those previously in our possession, we reserve their contents for a future occasion.

Paris, Oct. 5.—It was on the 29th ult. that the King of Prussia, who travels incognito under the name of Count Ruppin, entered Strasburg. The august traveller alighted at the Cathedral, where General Pamphil-Lacroix, Commandant of the division, the Prefect, the Commandant of the department, and the Mayor, were presented to him. After viewing that beautiful edifice, and enjoying the admirable prospect which Alsace presents from the Tour, his Majesty proceeded to the temple of St. Thomas to view the tomb of Marshal Saxe. He then visited the promenades of Broglie, Contades, Robertson, and the Orangery, whence he repaired to the head-quarters of the division. Being informed that the Lieut. General had assembled the principal functionaries at a banquet to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Duke of Bordeaux, he was pleased to join the party, and gave the following toast—"The King, the Duke of Bordeaux, the Royal family, and all their faithful servants." He afterwards visited the theatre, and departed at six in the evening, expressing his regret that he could not continue longer in the city. The two Prussian Princes, Frederick William Lewis and Frederick Charles Alexander, were expected on the following day at Strasburg. They keep at the distance of a day's journey behind their august father, who intends to pass through Switzerland, and to proceed by the way of Mont St. Gothard on the Simplon to Italy.

Bookseller without a Brevet.—The Sieur Nadin, bookseller, having been tried before the tribunal of Correctional police, for publishing a seditious work, offensive to the King and the Royal Family, called "Mémoirs de Tchien-chen-li, a learned Mandarin," and for exercising the trade of bookseller without a brevet, was found guilty on the first charge, but acquitted on the second. The law of 1814, however, requires that booksellers should have brevets, but inflicts no penalty for the want of them. The prosecutor brought the case before the Royal Court, which confirmed the Judgement of the correctional tribunal. He then appealed to the Court of Cassation. The public minister referred to a regulation of 1723, which inflicted a penalty of 600 francs on a bookseller trading without a brevet. In 1791 brevets were suppressed; but the public minister contended that the law of 1814, which re-established brevets, virtually revived the regulation of 1723. The Court of Cassation agreed in this opinion, annulled the judgement of the Royal Court of Paris, and referred the case to the Royal Court of Orders.

Primate of Ireland.—We were led by other newspapers into an error with regard to some expressions imputed to Primate of Ireland in his late visitation charge. His Grace had been reported to claim on behalf of tithes.—1st, a divine origin; and 2d which flowed as consequence from the former, necessary a sup-

erior title to that of any layman's estate. It affords us satisfaction to find, that in both instances the reporter of the Archbishop's words was mistaken. His Grace, it is now acknowledged, did not set up the unlearned and preposterous pretension of divine authority for the continuance, under all possible circumstances, of a tithe revenue in Ireland, but recognized distinctly the right of the Legislature to regulate church property as it might deem proper; and with respect to the comparison between the titles of clergy to tithes, and of laymen to their estates, the Archbishop alleged the Clergy to have the more ancient, but not the more valid, title. We must be permitted to observe, however, that the most extraordinary and offensive portion of the charge—that which constitutes its real *gravamen*, being, indeed, the most intolerant matter that had ever fallen from the lips of one whose business was to preach and practice charity—has not been either denied or explained by the parties who publish the new edition of his Grace's speech. The Archbishop might innocently, however absurdly, say, that because tithes were instituted by the law of Moses, they must be held sacred by the British Parliament—he might affirm, that an Irish gentleman had not so good a right to his land as the Irish rector to the tenth part of tis produce—but he could not declare, without meriting a reproach far heavier than any to which mere ignorance or foolishness could expose itself; that all men, of all ranks and parties, who expressed their wishes for a commutation of tithe, had for their true and final object "the subversion of the Church Establishment of Ireland." To an avowal so intemperate and exasperating as this, there was nothing in the shape of doctrine, erroneously ascribed to the Archbishop, which could be compared for its intrinsic mischief. It would gratify us to learn, that the disclaimers made by his Grace's friends, and under (as we must presume) his direct authority, could be extended and made to cover the last mentioned portion of the address originally published as that which he had delivered. Should a sentiment so uncharitable be still circulated, as proceeding from so high a source, the spirit of enmity to the Church which it must engender will more than balance any feeling of transient triumph which its author could have enjoyed, from such an indulgence of antipathy and ill-humour.

With sincere grief we see that in those parts of Ireland which were the scenes of disturbance last winter, crimes and outrages the most dreadful, which began some weeks ago, continue to be perpetrated every day. For the details we refer to our Irish extract. Haggards burned—cattle hogged—and innocent individuals murdered, are the fore-runners, it is to be feared of a season of calamity and horror.

Piracy.—Once more to the article "Piracy" we call the attention of our readers. If the Minister who slumbers over the solemn trust reposed in him could blush as deeply for his own neglect, as those even who suffer by it personally have done, for the disgrace thereby falling on the nation, we might yet entertain some hope that the wrongs of our merchants connected with the West Indies would be redressed by an increase of activity, or of common humanity, on the part of the British Government: but after the repeated outrages committed upon our commerce—the numberless and bitter complaints which they have provoked, and the invincible apathy with which the English Ministers have regarded them—it is impossible not to despair. The regular

premiums of insurance to Jamaica and other islands of the West Indies are now from three to five per cent. If no step be taken to put down Piracy, they must soon be raised to 15 at the lowest a tax amounting to a total prohibition of all mercantile intercourse with that quarter of the world. The narratives presented in our West India Intelligence, under the above head, are as interesting as they are mortifying to the mind of a British subject.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 6th July were received yesterday. The *ARETHUSA* brig had arrived there with a number of young men on board, who had been selected and educated for the express purpose of teaching the English language to the natives of that colony at the public expense. They were to be settled, without loss of time, in the most convenient situations for the object intended. A proclamation had in consequence been issued by Lord Charles Somerset, announcing the arrival of these teachers, and giving notice that the English language will be adopted exclusively for official and judicial proceedings, &c.; in the following manner:—For all documents prepared and issued from the office of the Chief Secretary, from the 1st of January, 1823; for all official acts and documents of the several public offices of the Government (the documents and records of the courts of justice excepted) from the 1st of January, 1825; and that the English language shall be exclusively used in all judicial acts and proceedings, both in the supreme and inferior courts of the colony, from the 1st of January, 1827.

East Indians.—It is understood that East Indians will in future occasionally touch at Plymouth. Some gentlemen in the service of the East India Company have been inspecting the store-houses at Turn-chapel, Cutwater, preparatory to the establishment of a depot there for stores, &c. for the use of the Company's ships which may put into the harbour. It is apprehended that the discharge of workmen at Plymouth Dockyard will continue, as it has begun, for several months to come, until the number of men employed in that great naval establishment is reduced to about 2,000. At the commencement of the reduction now in progress, above 3,000 men were employed. The discharges take place every fortnight; 150 have been paid off within the last month; and as in these discharges the situations of the men with respect to the number of their families, &c. have not been considered, many have been reduced to the utmost distress. In consequence of these dismissals, the poor's rate of Plymouth Dock and the adjacent parishes will be considerably increased. Some able workmen discharged from the Yard have already embarked for South America; and nearly all the persons possessed of talent will gradually quit the establishment; as, since the dismissal of the Quartermen and the exclusive appointment of officers from the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, the workmen are precluded all prospect of advancing themselves in the service, whatever be their merit or ability.—*West Briton.*

New Regulation of the College of Surgeons:—“From and after 1st January, 1823, not any candidate for the diploma, who has not regularly attended three or more courses of Anatomical Lectures in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, will be admitted to examination.”

English Opera-House.—This theatre closed for the season on Saturday evening, (Oct. 6) During the three months to which the exertions of the company were restricted, a good deal of novelty, some of it of a very pleasing character, has been presented to the public. The season, we understand, has, on the whole, been beneficial to the treasury. The performances on Saturday evening, were the operatic drama of *Gil Blas*, the farce of *Gretta Green*, a *Musical Olio*, and the operetta of *Love among the Roses*. Of the first piece, it is fair to say, that it has been greatly improved, for it has been very considerably shortened. Instead of taxing our patience during three long acts, it now only solicits our forbearance during the performance of two short ones. The farce of *Gretta Green* is a lively trifle, and was well supported in its principal characters. Miss Kelly's mock lady of fashion is exceedingly amusing, and her *inamorato*, Wrench, as the feigned *Lord Lovewell*, equally so. The different scenes betwixt this

mutually deceiving pair are conceived, and were acted, in a true comic vein. After the *Musical Olio*, in which Miss Povey, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. Pearman distinguished themselves, Mr. Bartley came forward and delivered the following farewell address:—

“*Ladies and Gentlemen.*—As the opening of a theatrical season brings with it hope, so the close as naturally produces regret. We met you only three months ago with buoyant spirits, and we now take our leaves with unaffected sorrow.

“For the first time since this theatre was erected, we have had a fair, though a limited chance of attracting your notice by the closing of the Patent Theatres for 13 weeks—we have thus been relieved from the oppressive burden of the extended seasons of what of late years were absurdly called “The Winter Theatres.” For this regulation we (in common with the Haymarket Theatre) have been indebted to the liberal and upright interference of the present Lord Chamberlain, who has condescended to take so enlarged a view of the subject of public amusements, (making the public accommodation his first object), as compels us thus gratefully to acknowledge the weighty obligation his interposition has conferred also upon us.

“The Proprietor, Ladies and Gentlemen, proudly feels that the exertions which have been used to excite your notice, and merit your countenance have, during the short period this theatre has been open, been crowned with as much success as the season of the year, and the remarkable heat of a large portion of a remarkably fine summer, could allow him to hope for. The novelties produced have been uniformly successful, and many of them greatly attractive; and it is with feelings of heartfelt acknowledgement, and sincere regret, that I am now compelled, in his name, in my own, and in that of all the performers, to offer you our respectful good wishes, and to bid you farewell.”

List of the London Theatres.—A French journal (JOURNAL DES PARIS) of the 23d Sept. gives the following list of the London Theatres:—“King's Theatre, Drury-lane; Covent Garden; ces trois theatres sont rovans; viennent ensuite English Opera-house; Hay-market; Surrey's Theatre, Coburg's Theatre, James-Parisi. Olympie Theatre, Adelphi, Sadd-evs-Well, Ashley Theatre; Regent's Theatre et Rotasly.” By way of dramatic intelligence it is added, that Drury lane is the cradle of Garricks Sibbons, Kemble, and Kean; and that Charles Kemble performs there the “grands-roles” in comedy, while Mac-Ready at Covent-garden, the rival of Kean, plays the grands-roles in tragedy. The same article makes the late Mr. Sheridan an actor before he was an M. P.!! Braham, or rather Broham, is fixed at the English Opera-house; and the well-informed writer is hardly correct in a single fact of his statement! So much for news.

Attempted Suicide.—Early yesterday morning, (Oct. 6) a person of decent appearance, about 50 years of age, and who had evidently moved in a respectable sphere of life, was observed walking to and fro on Westminster-bridge, apparently in due consideration and at intervals looked towards the river. After acting in the above manner for some time; he proceeded to mount the balustrades, but the persons who had unobserved watched his motions from one of the recesses immediately ran to the spot, and prevented the rash attempt. The individual, on being rescued from danger, burst into a flood of tears, and in broken accents stated that he had been reduced from comparative affluence to great distress, and in grateful terms thanked his preservers. A gentleman passing in a chaise expostulated with him in the French language, which the unfortunate man spoke fluently. A small subscription was made for him by the few persons present, which he received with some hesitation, and ultimately left the bridge, taking the direction of Surrey.

Suicide.—On Thursday last (26th Sept.) William Jones, a private in the 1st Royal Dragoons, quartered at the Eight Bells public-house, in Dover, shot himself whilst in bed, with a horse pistol charged with two bullets, which entered his body, passed through his lungs out of the other side, and lodged in the wall of the room. He lingered until Sunday evening in great agony, when death put an end to his sufferings. On Tuesday an inquest

was held before J. Jekin, Esq. Mayor and Coroner, when it came out in evidence that the deceased had behaved very strangely, and having been drinking much the two preceding days, he was in a temporary fit of derangement.—Verdict—Lunacy.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Alarming Fire.—An alarming fire burst forth on Saturday night (Oct. 5) on the premises of Mr. T. B. Milnes, bleacher, at Lenton, about seven o'clock, just after the workmen had gone away for the evening. The fire was discovered by a boy, when it was breaking out of what is called the stretching-room. The boy immediately set off into the park, running towards Nottingham, exclaiming as he went—"Fire! fire! at Mr. Milnes's bleach-yard, and there is no body there but me!" On his arrival in this town, means were immediately used to get out the engines; but before any of them arrived, the fire had been seen from the barracks, and the commanding office, with the utmost promptitude, had sent off a party of men to the place, and their attendance upon the spot was of most essential service. Four of the Nottingham engines, with a great many people from the town, arrived soon after. The contiguity of the scene afforded a plentiful supply of water, and by the zealous exertions of the persons present together with the judicious conduct of the director of the engines, the flames were prevented from destroying a valuable building, in which were the doubling-room, containing an immense quantity of valuable machinery, the getting-up room, and the trim-shop; but the place in which the fire originated, together with the gassing-room, and several others were completely gutted and destroyed.—*Nottingham Review.*

Bishop of Clogher.—The Court papers, in half sympathetic accents, announce that the Right Reverend Father in God, Percy Jocelyn, Lord Bishop of Clogher, will cease to be a prelate about the 14th instant. "Unhappy person," the *Patriot* calls him. Very happy man, the convicts at present under sentence of death, in London, for *Jocelynism* would be very likely to pronounce his right worshipful reverence. He surely deserved to be hanged by the neck until dead as well as these wretches—indeed, more so, if Judge Fox was correct; for he said, when dooming poor Byrne for a *livel* (mind, for a *libel*) to all the lashing and incarceration he endured, "you have sought to asperse a clergyman of the Established Religion, raised by his Sovereign to the highest station in our Church, elevated still higher by those virtues which are not made known by the usual ebullitions of a day or of years, but by the whole period of a life devoted to the uniform exercise of every duty which becomes a man and a Christian, elevated by religion and education and by those principles which, if he departed from, would have made his guilt greater than the guilt of ordinary men." Yet this elevated and honoured individual—this "sanctified purity," as the learned Judge afterwards called him—is, after all his baseness and abominations, at large, and in Paris, as we are told, after loading his pockets with renewal fines, and adding the last guinea to a heap of 150,000*l.* said to comprise his honest savings in the church, since he became "one of its brightest ornaments." Unfortunate man, indeed! He ought rather to be accounted the most lucky miscreant that ever deserved the gallows.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

Oxalic Acid.—There is a very simple way of distinguishing oxalic acid (which is a poison) from Epsom salt. Taste one drop of it, or else a particle of the suspected crystals, and, if it be oxalic acid, it will be found extremely sour, like most other acids. The taste of Epsom salt is quite different.—*Times, Oct. 8.*

Nuptial Ceremonial.—On the evening of Friday last (Sept. 27) a couple were married here, whose united ages exceeded 120 years; and the nuptials were celebrated in fine style by upwards of seventy individuals. Thomas Donaldson, the happy bridegroom, belongs originally to Alton. When very young, he enlisted in the 74th regiment, and went with that corps to the East Indies, and fought in many celebrated battles; he was at the taking of Pondicherry, Bangalore, and was wounded at the storming of Seringapatam. He afterwards preferred the sea, and was on board the *Ruby* and the *MEDWAY* and in these

and other ships of war, he shared the dangers and the glories of several memorable naval engagements. Between the army and the navy, he has served about 27 years, for which he has a pension of ten pounds eight shillings a year. Weather beaten, wounded, bruised and battered as the spirited old tar is, he lately concluded that his comforts would be considerably enhanced if he had a prudent matron to manage his domestic concerns. Acting on this sage opinion, he commenced his researches, and near his own house, in Mitchell street, he found in Elizabeth Morrison, a decent venerable widow, exactly the woman he wanted. Donaldson, "a thriving jolly wooper," soon gained the affections, or at least easily overcame the coyness of the matron; matters were promptly adjusted, and the parties proclaimed in the usual way—On his wedding-day, the gallant old son of Neptune was dressed in a manner suitable to his former mode of life, and every way worthy of such an important occasion. Among other appropriate articles, he wore a white, or rather a yellow hat, made of cocoa bark, which he carefully garnished with a profusion of light blue ribbons; knot above knot, their countless ends streamed round this saffron visage of the warrior. The bride being escorted to her own house by a select party, he embarked with her, as he said, "on board a noddy," amid the cheers of a great concourse of spectators. Other eight noddies were required to carry their attendants, and when they had all attained their allotted positions, the whole drove off for Provan's Hall, where the guests were impatiently waiting their arrival. Shortly afterwards the Rev. Mr. M. Lauren made his appearance, and married the parties in the Hall. The moment the two were made one, the assembly faced round and sat down to a sumptuous supper, which was awaiting them, ready ranged on the table. The pigs, which were baked by those ingenious artists the Messrs. Harts, displayed some very amusing and appropriate family emblems. The moment this part of the proceedings was finished, the furniture was removed, three fiddlers entered, the dancing commenced and was kept up with good spirit till six o'clock next morning. A procession was then formed, and attended by the musicians, headed by the newly married couple, and the whole returned to Mitchell-street. While the preparations were making for the bedding, the company danced some reels in the area before the door, and having in reserve a jar full of genuine "mountain dew," they drained it to the "health and happiness o' the young couple," and departed highly gratified with the night's amusement.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Contents: the Quarterly Review, No. LIV.—I. Lord Byron's Dramas—Marino Faliero, Sardanapalus, Cain—II. The Fortunes of Nigel—III. Greek and Gothic Architecture in their Application to the Building of the New Churches—IV. On Antediluvian Fossil Bones—discovered in a Cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire, in the year 1821. By the Rev. W. Buckland, F.R.S.—Narrative of a Second Journey in the Interior of South Africa, By the Rev. John Campbell, VI. Civil and Constitutional History of Rome, By Henry Banks, M.P.—VII. Jeremy Bentham, on the Art of Packing Juries—VIII. Panegyrical and Funeral Oratory of Greece—Eloquence of Gorgias—IX. Campaigns in the Canadas: 1. Military Occurrences of the late War between Great Britain and America, By W. James—2. Sketches of the late War; with Anecdotes of the individual Bravery of the American Sailors, Soldiers, and Citizens. By J. L. Thomson—3. Military Administration of Sir George Provost in the Canadas—X. Plain Preaching; or, Sermons for the Poor, and for People of all Ranks; with Miscellanies and Memoirs of his Life. By the Rev. R. Mayow—XI. on Plague and Quarantine: 1. Laws and Phenomena of Pestilence, &c. By T. Hancock, M. D.—2. On the Plague, designed to prove it contagious. By Sir A. B. Faulkner, M. D.—3. Researches in the Levant concerning the Plague. By C. Maclean, M. D.—4. Evidence before the Select Committee on the Doctrine of Contagion Plague—5. On small-pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever. By Robert Willan, M. D.—6. Nature and Extent of the Security afforded by Vaccination against Attacks of Small-pox. By J. Thomson, M. D.

Last Illness and Death of Napoleon.

An Account of the last Illness, Disease, and Post Mortem Appearances of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Archibald Arnott, M. D., Surgeon 20th Regiment. 8vo. pp. 39. London 1822. John Murray.

The interest, historical, political, and moral, that must ever be attached to the name of a man who has played so memorable a part in the terrible drama of our age, gives every statement relative to Buonaparte a claim to marked attention. Even the problematical assertions concerning him of an O'Meara* have excited the liveliest curiosity; and the public look with increase of appetite to the promised Narrative of his Campaigns about to appear under the supervision of Count Montholon.†

The present pamphlet, though it contains no new facts, is made extremely important by the minuteness and authenticity of its details. That these are chiefly confined to the medical case is probably to be ascribed to the nature and object of the publication, since it is evident that Dr. Arnott could have added a great deal of incomparably more interesting information, had he chosen to risk the consequences by entering into a descriptive account, painting the looks, behaviour, and appearance, and reporting the precise language of his extraordinary patient. His abstinence from these topics, while it stamps his record with the perfect character of a document for posterity, deprives it of some of those features which would have bestowed more contemporary popularity.

The Preface sets forth the opportunities enjoyed by the author, and his reasons for publishing. "Having been (he tells us) in attendance on that great and extraordinary character, Napoleon Bonaparte, for some weeks before he closed his mortal career, I have been solicited by some friends in England to give to the world an account of his last illness, decease, and post mortem appearances; and I have been the more particularly urged to do so, as no other English Medical person saw him in his death bed sickness; for although every medical aid the island afforded was offered by Sir Hudson Lowe, and recommended by myself when I observed the disease to put on alarming symptoms, he uniformly refused it, and even required from his family a promise that, in the event of his ever becoming insensible, no other Medical person than Professor Antomarchi and myself should see him.

"From the time I first visited Napoleon Bonaparte, and during my attendance on him, I every day noted the symptoms and progress of the disease; these notes, with but little addition or alteration, from the following few pages, and I hope they will convey to the reader a fair view of Napoleon Bonaparte's fatal malady. It may, however, be necessary to premise that my remarks were always written in haste, and only intended for my own reference, not with the most distant view of their ever meeting the eye of the public."

The account then proceeds:

"Before I visited Napoleon Bonaparte, I was consulted upon his case on the 25th of March, by his own medical attendant, Professor Antomarchi, who stated to me that Napoleon Bonaparte had long been labouring under some great derangement of function in the digestive organs, which was characterized by gastralgia nausea and vomiting, especially after taking food very obstinate costiveness, and great wasting of

* The annexed letter from Hamburg (which we insert on its own authority, as we do not remember the circumstance,) adds another to the list of contradictions to which this writer has been subject:—"Hamburg, 10th September, 1822.—To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.—Sir, receiving in late *LITERARY GAZETTE* some doubts as to the authenticity of many facts contained in O'Meara's book, I shall be obliged to you by your inserting the following:—Mr. O'Meara states himself to have asked Buonaparte why he arrested and conveyed Admiral Cockburn's brother from Hamburg to Paris. Buonaparte (as well he might) doubted the fact; he had no recollection of it, and asked O'Meara whether he was quite certain of it. O'Meara replied in the affirmative, saying, that Admiral Cockburn had assured him of it. Now, Sir, it is notorious that it was not Mr. Cockburn, but Sir George Rumbold, who was seized and carried off; so that it is very unlikely that Sir George Cockburn should have assured him of what he must have known to be an untruth. I conclude the untruth to be Mr. O'Meara's own fabrication, in order to fix upon Sir George Cockburn a charge of indelicacy in taking Buonaparte, as if in revenge, to St. Helena.—I am, Sir, &c.

† The book advertised as forthcoming from the pen of Napoleon, is a history of his Campaigns, not of his life as an individual; and though the latter would, if genuine, possess a more powerful interest, the former will certainly be valued both by the military and general reader. It was, we believe, upon this work that Buonaparte bestowed his leisure hours at St. Helena.

flesh and strength. He further mentioned, that on the 17th of that month (March) Napoleon Bonaparte had been seized with a febrile attack, which he (Professor Antomarchi) in Italian termed *febbre gastrica pituitosa*. He informed me that he had administered an emetic, cathartics, and antimonials in small doses, with the view of determining to the surface at the onset of the fever; however he said, the symptoms were still urgent, viz. increased heat, great prostration of strength, pain in the epigastric region, most distressing vomiting, and constipated bowels.

"Our attention was directed, in the first place, to the state of the *prima via*, and we accordingly recommended purgatives; but as Napoleon Bonaparte was somewhat capricious in regard to taking medicine, it was left to Professor Antomarchi to give him any cathartic he could persuade him to take, so as to produce the effect we had in view. We also advised a large blister to be applied to the region of the stomach, and saline draughts in a state of effervescence to be given.

"Two days after, I again met Professor Antomarchi, who informed me that Napoleon Bonaparte, had objected to the use of medicine, or remedies in any shape, and preferred leaving the disease to nature."

"On the evening of the 1st of April, at half past ten o'clock, Professor Antomarchi called on me at the orderly officer's quarters at Longwood, and said that he had 'just come from the Emperor, who wished to see me immediately.' I accordingly accompanied Professor Antomarchi, and was led by him through a labyrinth of passages and rooms dimly lighted. When we reached Napoleon Bonaparte's bed-room there was no light whatever in it—it was perfectly dark. Count Montholon met me at the door—I knew his voice:—he led me up to Napoleon Bonaparte's bed-side, and introduced me. After the usual ceremony of introduction had passed, I inquired into his state of health, and the nature of his complaints. I could not see him, as he would not permit a light to be brought into the room, but felt him. The pulse was tranquil, heat moderate, and the moisture on the skin rather more than natural. He complained much of his belly, which I examined, but could discover no tension or hardness: the bowels were slow, and appetite bad. His voice was strong, and he had some cough.

"Not being able to see him, to judge rightly of his complaint, we did not prescribe any thing that night. However, it was arranged that I should continue my attendance on him in conjunction with Professor Antomarchi.

"On visiting Napoleon Bonaparte on the morning of the 2d of April, we were informed that he had passed a restless night, had perspired profusely and was then in a state of great debility. Pulse was 76 and regular, heat moderate, thirst inconsiderable, tongue loaded, countenance remarkably pallid. He complained of a gnawing pain in his stomach, with constant nausea and vomiting; the bowels were very slow seldom an evacuation without the assistance of an enema; urine natural; spirits appeared much depressed; he manifested strong objections to taking medicine, and refused to take any in fluid shape; indeed, his stomach was so irritable; that it was seldom either food or medicine would remain on it. However, under all circumstances, Professor Antomarchi and myself considered it most essential to clear the *prima via*—we accordingly proposed to our patient that he should take medicine for that purpose immediately, and further recommended him to take jellies and such other light nutrient as the stomach would best bear. At first he objected to medicine altogether, but at length we did obtain from him a conditional consent to take some aperient, and as he gave the preference to the form of pill, we ordered the *pitulades comp* every six or eight hours, as occasion should require.

"On visiting him again in the evening, we found he had not taken the medicine, as recommended in the morning, nor could we prevail upon him to take it and having had no alvine evacuation for forty-eight hours, we ordered an enema."

Dr. Arnott, in this register form, continues to give a journal of the symptoms which attended the last illness of Buonaparte, and of the efforts of his physicians till eleven minutes before six o'clock, P. M. of the 5th of May, when he expired, but as the daily note of pulses and medicines cannot be generally acceptable, (and as persons desirous of that particular information will procure the pamphlet,) we shall only extract the leading and most striking remarks. Among these is the frequent mention of the patient's refusal to follow the medical prescriptions, whether springing from an abhorrence of physic, or from a loathing of his wearisome captivity and life.

April 3. "The bowels were still obstinately constipated, yet we could not persuade him to take purgative medicine in any form, although we urged it in the strongest manner; but there was really so much apathy and indifference about our patient, that our arguments made no impression on him." April 4. "The bowels were still constipated, yet we

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could not prevail on him to take mild cathartics, as occasion required, although we carried conviction to his mind of the expediency of what we recommended. Enemas were the only remedies he would make use of." "He scarcely took any thing in the shape of nourishment; pulse was 78, and regular; heat natural. We did succeed in persuading him to take some aperient medicine that day, but it was so small a quantity that it had no effect upon him. We also recommended some cordial and tonic medicine, but could not induce him to take any thing more. He was that evening seized with coldness of the extremities, pain and tension of the stomach, vomiting, head-ache, and restlessness."

On the 7th and 8th he was prevailed upon to take pills, and their effect was a wonderful mitigation of the symptoms, especially the vomiting and pain at stomach; but on the "evening of the 10th, the nausea and vomiting returned, the stomach rejected every thing he swallowed, and his strength appeared to be sinking rapidly; yet the pulse was 73 and regular. He on that day said to me, 'that the fever was now past, and that he had returned to the state he had been in for the last eight months, viz. great weakness and want of appetite;' at the same time he placed his hand over the liver, and said to me "le foie" upon which, although I had done it before, and given my opinion that there was no disease of the liver, I examined the right hypochondriac region again, and not finding any indication of fulness whatever, and judging from the symptoms in general, I told him, 'that I did not apprehend there was any disease of the liver; that perhaps there might be a little want of action in it!'"

"During the night of the 11th he was very restless, and had several severe fits of vomiting, which continued throughout the whole day of the 12th; what he vomited was a viscid mucous matter. After the vomiting he became quite exhausted, and signified to me that he was convinced medical aid could be of no avail to him, and that he was labouring under a fatal disease. On that day he asked me how a person died of debility, and how long one could live, eating a little as he did."

On the 14th and 15th the patient was easier and in better spirits; but on the 17th there was an aggravation of all the symptoms. He became drowsy (or commatoso, as it is medically expressed,) yet roused in the evening, and eat some minced pheasant, with a table spoonful of claret and water. From this date to the 27th; we find nothing prominent; symptoms were variable as during the preceding fortnight. Bonaparte repeatedly refused medicine, and spoke of his disorder as one of the liver, and then as one of the stomach, and suffered greatly from nausea and vomiting, which weakened him much. On the 27th and 28th the retching became still more violent, and what came off the stomach more profuse; in one instance a dark coloured fluid resembling coffee-grounds, and very offensive, and in another a dark coloured grumous fluid containing small specks of blood. He talked incoherently on the 28th, and "most pertinaciously refused to take medicine." "Sometime during the night, in a raving fit, he had torn the *emp. aromaticum* off, but consented to have a blister applied over the stomach, which was done forthwith." 30th April. The blister over the stomach had risen, and in the night professor Antonarelli had applied one to the inside of each thigh. The draughts were not taken as ordered. . . . Intellect was more collected; his respiration easy, and he lay in a composed state. Count Montholon informed me that he had *singultus* (hiccuping) for two hours during the night." "On the morning of the 1st of May he was much worse, his strength had sunk considerably; there appeared more anxiety than usual about him, the pulse had become more frequent, the skin clammy, the heat below natural, he had strong *singultus*, and talked incoherently." "On the morning of the 2d May, there was an aggravation of all the symptoms, almost continued *singultus*, anxiety, restlessness, and quick and oppressed respiration. The heat was natural and equable, the extremities keeping warm. Had some retching and vomiting. Pulse 102 and small, and in the evening rose to 108. He went to sleep at 10 o'clock that night, and did not awake until 3 next morning. He was then insensible, and showed great anxiety and restlessness. Pulse 100, small and weak; had no vomiting since the night before, and then it was inconsiderable. *Singultus* became very strong and distressing, the delirium increased, and he began to articulate very indistinctly."

Calomel produced some alleviation; but Dr. A. concludes—

"I left him at 9 o'clock that evening 4th May, in a sound sleep, breathing easy, and I was informed by those who were watching him, that he was tolerably composed and easy during the night, and until 5 o'clock in the morning; he was then seized with vomiting, and a dejection passed involuntarily. I was called immediately, and on examining the matter that had come off the stomach, I found it resembled the dark coloured fluid which he had vomited on the 27th April. He had then great dyspnoea, there was a total loss of muscular motion, the underjaw had dropped, and he had lost the power of deglutition; the

eyes were fixed, the pulse varied from 102 to 110 in the minute, was small and weak, intermittent and was easily compressed.

"That nothing should be left undone, although *moribundus*, stimulants were applied to the feet, blisters to the legs, and one to the sternum, but none of them took effect; and all the symptoms increased until eleven minutes before six o'clock, P. M., when he expired."

Thus for ever closed the mortal career of one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived. What his corpos was after death is matter of curiosity rather than of consequence, except in so far as the dissection shows the proximate causes of his dissolution.

May 6th, 1821.—On the superficial view the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch thick over the sternum, and one inch and a half over the abdomen.

On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura to the pleura costalis was found; about three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right.

The lungs were quite sound.

The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid.

The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat; the auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen, the omentum was found remarkably fat; and on exposing the stomach, that viscous was found the seat of extensive disease: strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity, to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and on separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease, or schirrus portions, advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm, but with the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed)

Thomas Shortt, Physician and P. M. O.

Arch. Arnott, M. D. Surgeon 20th regt.

Charles Mitchell, M. D. Surgeon H. M. S. VIGO.

Francis Burton, M. D., Surgeon 60th regiment.

Mathew Levingstone, Surg. H. C. Service.

Upon these data Dr. Arnott offers the following sensible remarks:

"It will no doubt appear singular that a person of Napoleon Bonaparte's habits should have been affected with schirrus and cancer of the stomach;—a man who was noted for temperance, and never in his life indulged in any excess which could tend to produce such an affection.

"I have seen the disease before, but it was in men addicted to ardent spirits.—decided dram drinkers.

"We are given to understand, from great authority, that this affection of the stomach cannot be produced without a considerable predisposition of the parts of the disease, and that when there is no previous disposition, the stomach does not become affected with that disease. Whether Napoleon Bonaparte had any hereditary disposition towards this disease, I will not venture an opinion; but it is somewhat remarkable that he often said that his father died of schirrus of the pylorus; that the body was examined after death, and the fact ascertained. His faithful followers, Count and Countess Bertrand, and Count Montholon, have repeatedly declared the same to me.

"If then it should be admitted that a previous disposition of the parts to this disease did exist, might not the depressing passions of the mind act as an exciting cause; it is more than probable that Napoleon Bonaparte's mental sufferings in St. Helena were very poignant: by a man of such unbounded ambition, and who once aimed at universal dominion, captivity must have been severely felt.

" The climate of St. Helena I consider healthy ; the air is pure and temperate, and Europeans enjoy their health, and retain the vigour of their constitution, as in their native country.

" It is true, I have witnessed a great deal of disease in St. Helena, but that, viz. dysentery, and other acute diseases of the abdominal viscera, prevailed among the troops. The sickness of English soldiers, however, is not always a criterion of the insalubrity of a colony ; their habits are very different from those of the higher ranks of life ; they do not take that care of themselves which is so indispensable in a tropical climate to guard against atmospheric vicissitudes : they are also prone to intemperance, which renders the system more susceptible of disease ; added to which, the duties of the soldiers in St. Helena were very severe, the strength of the garrison giving only one relief for night duty ; and the working parties and fatigues were moreover very laborious on the days the men were of guard. But the officers who had little night duty retained their health and strength as in Europe. I can therefore safely assert, that any one of temperate habits, who is not exposed to much bodily exertion, night air, and atmospheric changes, as a soldier necessary must be, may have as much immunity from disease in St. Helena as in Europe ; and I may therefore further assert, that the disease of which Napoleon Bonaparte died was not the effect of climate.

" Schirrus or cancer of the stomach is generally an obscure disease, — I know of no certain diagnosis of it : nausea, vomiting, and obstinate costiveness, are usually present, but these symptoms are also characteristic of other disease of the chylotrophic viscera. Nevertheless, in the case of Napoleon Bonaparte, I did entertain a notion that some morbid alteration of structure in the stomach had taken place. My attention was first drawn to this when I learned that his father had died of schirrus of the pylorus ; and on the 27th and 28th of April, when he began to vomit the dark-coloured offensive fluid, I had little doubt but that ulceration had taken place in the stomach.

The history Napoleon Bonaparte himself gave me of his illness, together with corresponding information I had from the persons composing his family, convinced me that he had been longer affected with the disease, than was imagined. I was informed, that during the whole year of 1820 he had nausea and vomiting occasionally, and frequent accessions of fever. He lost altogether his natural appetite, and his countenance became remarkably pallid. Even so far back as the latter end of the year 1817 he was affected with pain in the stomach nausea, and vomiting, especially after taking food. I am therefore inclined to think that the disease was then in its incipient stage, because from that time all the symptoms progressively increased till he died. The anomalous accession of fever, and other constitution derangement had been affected with, were, in my opinion, hectic symptoms ; and firmly believe, that the sharp febrile attack he had on the 17th of March, although supposed to be the commencement of the disease, was nothing more than an aggravated paroxysm of hectic. Every practitioner is aware how irregular fits of hectic are, and how they vary from one another, seldom continuing to return in the same manner. In Napoleon's Bonaparte's case the pulse was never very frequent ; I could not, however, find out how it beat when he was in good health ; its standard may have been low. There are few diseases, in which the pulse is a better diagnosis than in hectic fever ; yet in some patients, although we find the health and strength wasting daily the pulse beats as quickly and regularly as in perfect health.

" I conceive it would be an injustice to those distinguished personages who composed Napoleon Bonaparte's family, Count and Countess Bertrand, and Count Montholon, as well as to Monsieur Marchand his first valet, if I were not to mention here their unremitting care and attention to him in his last illness : no language of mine can sufficiently express the solicitude they evinced for his recovery, and how eagerly they vied with each other in administering these little attentions, more easily conceived than described, and so essential and soothing on a sick bed, the scene of sorrow. Longwood House presented on the evening that great and extraordinary man breathed his last, will never be erased from my memory."

A letter to Sir Hudson Lowe gives a summary of the preceding statements (such as we have condensed them) ; and it is mentioned that all hopes of the disease terminating favourably, vanished on the 28th April, when Bonaparte's " strength sunk rapidly, the pulse increased in frequency. He became insensible, to objects around him, evidently showing aberration of mind."

The close of the letter and of the pamphlet follows :

" On the 2d, 3d, and 4th of May, all the symptoms became more aggravated, and he sank gradually. On the evening of the 4th he was more composed than he had been for some days before. He went to sleep at nine o'clock, and passed a tolerable night. However, at half after five o'clock on the morning of the 5th, he was seized with vomiting of a fluid of a very dark colour ; this was immediately followed by a to-

tal loss of muscular motion, and the power of deglutition ; the under-jaw dropped, the eyes became fixed, the pulse small and weak, varying from 102 to 110 in the minute : in short every thing denoted that dissolution was fast approaching. In this state he lingered until 49 minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired.

" You are already in possession of the dissection report, which most satisfactorily points out the cause of death ; the cancer in the stomach being so obvious, as was also the ulcer which penetrated the coats of that viscus.

" I may make a remark here, which does not appear in the dissection report, that the strong adhesions of the morbid parts of the stomach to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver perhaps prolonged the patient's life ; being over the liver, they consequently prevented escape of the contents of the stomach into the cavity of the abdomen.

" What is very remarkable in this case, the patient did not become emaciated, at least to correspond with the disease.

" The dissection report will show how very fat the body was post mortem.

" I have the honour," &c.

Upon this account we refrain from suggesting any observation. Its candour and ability must strike every one and the reflections to which the picture it draws of Napoleon's last moments must give rise, are too likely to be influenced by the minds of individual readers, to warrant any pointing or moralizing on our parts.

Gatherings,

No. III.

The Andrometer, mentioned by Lady Spencer to have been invented by Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Jones, affords a striking specimen of the extent of his views, in the acquisition of intellectual excellencies. It may be defined — a scale of human attainments and enjoyment ; he assumes seventy years, as the limit of exertion or enjoyment, and with a view to progressive improvement, each year is appropriated to a particular study or occupation. The arrangement of what was to be learned or practised, during this period, admits of a fourfold division.

The first, comprising thirty years, is assigned to the acquisition of knowledge, as preparatory to active occupation.

The second, of twenty years, is dedicated principally to public and professional employment.

Of the third, which contains ten years, the first five are allotted to literary and scientific composition, and the remainder to the continuation of former pursuits.

The last ten, constituting the fourth division which begins with the sixty first year, are devoted to the enjoyment of the fruits of his labours, and the conclusion of the whole, is specified to be a preparation for eternity.

The Andrometer, is to be considered as a mere sketch, never intended for publication. In the construction of it, Mr. Jones probably had a view to those objects, the attainment of which he then meditated. We are not to conclude, that the preparation for eternity which stands at the top of the scale, was to be deferred until the seventieth year ; it is rather to be considered as the object to which he was perpetually to look, during the whole course of his life, and which was exclusively to engross the attention of his latter years. He was too well convinced of the precarious tenure, of human existence, to allow himself to rest the momentous concern of his eternal welfare, on the fallacious expectation of a protracted life ; he knew moreover, too well, the power of habit, to admit a supposition, that it could be effectually resisted or changed at the close of life. Neither are we to suppose, that moral and religious lessons which constitute the occupation of the eighth year, were from that period to be discontinued, although they are not afterwards mentioned ; but the meaning of Mr. Jones probably was, that it should be seriously and regularly inculcated at an age, when the intellectual faculties had acquired strength and expansion by preceding exercises. That the order of arrangement in the Andrometer, could never be strictly adhered to in the application of our time, and cultivation of our talents (if it were intended) is evident, but to those who from their situation are enabled to avail themselves of the suggestions which it furnishes, it will supply useful hints for improvement, and serve as a standard of comparison for their progress. With respect to Mr. Jones himself, if his own acquisitions in his thirtieth year, when he constructed the Andrometer, be compared with it, they will be found to rise to a higher degree in the scale.

With these explanations, I present it to the reader, reversing for the sake of convenience, the order of the scale.

Tuesday. April 8. 1823.

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ANDROMETER.

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Continuation of former pursuits.

- Fruits of his labours enjoyed.
- A glorious retirement.
- An amiable family.
- Universal respect.
- Consciousness of a virtuous life.

Perfection of earthly happiness.

- Preparation for eternity.

LESLIES MARCH TO SCOTLAND.

The following inimitably fine song, so full of caustic irony and bitter ridicule, is preserved in "Hogg's Jacobite Relics." We can remember a time, (not very far distant,) when the last stanza would have formed an admirable description of certain processions which used to disturb the Metropolis and the Hammersmith road. Our readers, who are acquainted with the history of their country during the Commonwealth, need not be informed who Leslie was, or of what materials the army, here so characteristically described, was composed.

March! March! Pinks of election,
Why the devil don't you march onward in order?
March! March! dogs of redemption,
Ere the blue bonnets come over the border,
You shall preach! You shall pray—
You shall teach night and day—
You shall prevail o'er the kirk gone a whoring—
Dance in blood to the knees—blood of God's enemies—
The daughters of Scotland shall sing you to snoring.
March! March! dregs of all wickedness—
Glory, that lower you can't be debased,
March! March! dunghills of blessedness
March and rejoice, for you shall be raised,
Not to board—nor to rope,
But to faith and to hope,
Scotland's athirst for the truth to be taught her—
Her chosen virgin race, how they will grow in grace;
Round as a neep—like calves for the slaugther.
March! march! scourges of heresy;
Down with the kirk and its whillabuary—
March! March! down with Supremacy,
And the kist fu' o' whistles that maks sic a cleary;
Fifemen and pipers, braw,
Merry de'il tak them a';
Gown, lace and livery—lickpot and dailie,
Jock-y shall wear the hood,
Jenny the sark of God,
For—and petticoat, dishclout and dailie.
March! March! blist ragamuffins;
Sing as ye go, the hymns of rejoicing!
March! March! justified ruffians,
Chosen of heav'n—to glory you're rising,
Ragged and treacherous,
Lousy and lecherous,
Objects of misery, scorning and laughter;
Never, O happy race,
Magnified so was grace,
Host of the righteous! rush to the slaughter!

Mr. Weber has edited Ford's Plays, but with few qualifications for the task. His introduction shews him to be unacquainted with the structure of English composition, and his notes prove that he is utterly unacquainted with the literature of that age, with the exception of the popular dramatists, Shakespeare, Jonson, Fletcher and Massinger. But though his editorial labours are worthless, he has done a real service by collecting into a separate form the Plays of Ford. They contain a rich mine of poetry hitherto unexplored. The tragedy of *Tis Pity She's a W-e*, though founded upon an incident peculiarly horrible and revolting, charms us by its pathos and eloquence. Some scenes are not inferior to any thing in Shakespeare, of whom, by the bye, the imitations are many, though Mr. Weber has neglected to specify them. The characters of *Giovanni* and *Annabella*, are finely drawn, and consistently sustained, except in the scene with *Soranzo* where *Annabella* assumes a bold and unawed licentiousness, a profligate immodesty which is incompatible with the glowing enthusiasm of love, and the dangerous sensibility that tempted her to incest. *Putana* is a detestable wretch, with more of basity immorality than even her calling possesses. The character of *Bergetto* is well portrayed, but seems to be an imitation of *Sogliardo*, in Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour." The piety of *Bonaventura* is assailed by his persuasion of *Annabella* to marry *Soranzo*. In his description of Hell, by which he terrifies the shrinking conscience of *Annabella* there is an obvious imitation of Marlow's *Faustus*. I am far from ranking Ford with Shakespeare, or Fletcher, but surely he may take his station by the side of *Messenger*, and he excels Jonson in tragic composition. It is some proof of the estimation in which his contemporaries held his genius, that he was invincibly accused of having stolen his tragedy of *The Lover's Melancholy* from Shakespeare's papers. There are some fine passages in this Play, from among which I select the following: the first speech of *Friar Bonaventura* is one, with which the tragedy opens: he is addressing *Giovanni*, who has disclosed his guilty passion for *Annabella*.

Dispute no more in this, for know, young man,
These are no school points; nice philosophy
May tolerate unlikely arguments.
But Heaven admits no jest: wits that presum'd
On wit too much, by striving how to prove
There was no God, with foolish grounds of art
Discover'd, first the nearest way to Hell
And fill'd the world with devilish atheism.
Such questions youth are fond; for better 'tis
To bless the Sun, than reason why it shines.

Annabella, telling her brother what sighs she has breathed, and what tears she has shed, says finely, that they sprung

"Not so much for that I lov'd, as that
I durst not say I lov'd, nor scarcely think it."

Milton seems to have been indebted to Ford for one of his sublimest images (P. L., B. I. 1. 68). *Bonsantur*, in his description of Hell, already referred to, says— [There is a place,

(List, daughter) in a black and hollow vault,
Where day is never seen; there shines no sun,
But flaming horror of consuming fires;
A lightless sulphur, choak'd with smoky fogs,
Of an infected darkness; in this, &c.

The fifth scene of the fifth act, where Giovanni kills Annabella, is beautifully written. Perhaps it does not suffer by a comparison with the one where *Othello* murders *Desdemona*.

There is a passage in the last chapter of Sir T. Brown's "Inquiry into Vulgar Errors," which aptly applies to such horrible sins as form the plot of this tragedy. The chapter is entitled, "Of some relations whose truth we fear."

"Lastly, as there are many relations whereto we cannot assent, and make some doubt thereof, so there are divers others whose verities we fear, and heartily wish there were no truth therein. Many other accounts like these we meet sometimes in history, scandalous unto Christianity, and even unto humanity; whose not only verities, but relations, honest men do deprecate. For, of sins heterocritical, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oftentimes a sin in their histories. We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous. They omit of monstrosity as they fall from their rarity: for men count it venial to err with their forefather, and foolishly conceive they divide a sin, in its society. The plus of men may sufficiently expiate without these singularities of villainy; for as they increase the hatred of vice in some, so do they enlarge the theory of wickedness in all. And this is one thing that make latter ages worse than were the former; for the vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto seducable spirits, and soliciting those unto the imitation of them, whose heads were never so perversely principled as to invent them. In things of this nature, silence commendeth history; 'tis the veniable part of things lost, wherein there must never rise a Pancirolius, nor remain any register, but that of Hell."

Pancirolius, or Pancirolus, was an Italian author of the 16th century, and wrote many learned works, among which was the following, alluded to by Sir T. Brown—"Rerum Memorbilium jam olim deperditarum met contra recente atque ingeniosé inventarum, 1599."

Mr. Owen's Schools.

Two years ago we gave an account of Mr. Owen's Establishment at New Lanark, and expressed our approbation in particular of the manner in which the education of the children was conducted. On a recent visit we found several improvements, then only in contemplation, carried into partial effect. Mr. Owen's principles are, that words are mere signs; that ideas only constitute knowledge; that it is unnatural and disagreeable to the infant mind to learn words without comprehending their meaning; but natural and highly pleasing to be informed concerning things and events. While, therefore, the children in his establishment are taught reading and writing, as instruments by means of which knowledge may be acquired and communicated, their intellects are sedulously stored with ideas. With this view the principles of English Grammar are taught, as far as possible, by objects delineated on a board. A man and a horse are drawn, and the words "This horse is mine," written below them; and the explanation given is, that "mine" is a possessive pronoun, expressing the relation of property betwixt the man and the horse. These boards are used by the very youngest of the children. For those who are a little farther advanced, large drawings are exhibited containing the various objects in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. A crocodile, for instance, is painted walking on the banks of a river, and this indicates the form of the animal, and that it can live on land; beside it is a large egg, broken in the one end, out of which the head of a young crocodile is protruded; the lesson here taught is the manner in which these creatures are produced; and lastly, a crocodile is seen disporting in a river conveying the notion that it can live also in water; and the word "Amphibious" is explained, to mean a capability of living either in water or in air, as exhibited in the example before them. Vegetables and minerals are represented in a similar way; and the instruction extends, not to mere gossiping over these objects, but to a regular communication of the genera and species of each division a specification of the characteristic distinctions between them, with collateral information concerning the quarters of the globe in which they are produced. Geography also is taught in connection with

natural history, and large and elegant maps are exhibited, on which the situation of every region is distinctly pointed out, and the children are not annoyed by learning long list of mere words, denoting boundaries and capitals, in ignorance of their positions, as was the venerable mode of teaching this science in our youthful days, devised, no doubt by "the wisdom of our ancestors."

Civil history is the next object to which the attention of the scholars is directed, and charts are also used for communicating a knowledge of it. The history of each nation forms a stream of events, neatly painted, descending from the top of the canvas to the bottom, and the stream is broad in proportion to the magnitude of the kingdom contrasted with its neighbours. Contiguous streams represent contiguous nations, and horizontal lines are drawn at regular distances, across the whole, denoting the centuries in which the events took place. When one kingdom swallows up another by conquest, the stream of the conquered people is made to flow into and swell that of the conquerors. When a great empire is overthrown and split into principalities, like that of Macedon, the split greatstream send off corresponding branches, which flow separately till they re-unite, or are swallowed up by others. In this manner, by following the series of pictures, the pupils become acquainted with the order of events, and by referring to the figures on the horizontal lines, the centuries in which they happened are ascertained. The teacher explains the circumstances which the paintings are intended to represent, and fills up by narrative the chasms occasioned by the omission of minor occurrences. In this manner the various scenes delineated to the eye become the *nuclei* round which the details of the history are collected and preserved in a vivid form in the minds of the children.

Biography forms an appendage to civil history, and exact portraits or busts are exhibited of the individuals, whose actions are celebrated; visible objects being thus uniformly furnished as supports for abstract ideas.

The children are taught in classes, and the whole individuals in each class answer at the same time to the questions of the teacher. He informs them, for example, that glass is a compound of a vegetable and a mineral substance; the former, an alkali procured from sea-ware, and the latter, sand: He then asks, of "What is glass compounded?" One or two voices out of fifty answer instantly, "Of a vegetable and a mineral substance," and the other voices are heard repeating the answer in succession, according to their natural smartness in apprehending it. The question is repeated, and the answer proceeds instantaneously from a great number. Again it is repeated, till all know the reply, which is discovered to be the case by the whole class announcing it in one voice, or by a volley of blended sound, just as soldiers are judged to be expert in their exercise when muskets of a whole company produce but one report.

The principles of this plan of teaching have been recommended by many authors; and in the Doafand Dumb Institution in Edinburgh, that part of it which consists in representing objects to the eye has been employed on a small scale for a considerable time, while the method of teaching whole classes at once has been practised in the Charity School in Leith Wynd, and we believe mother schools in the kingdom for years. But to Mr. Owen is due the merit of combining and carrying the whole scheme into effect on a grand scale; and of shewing, in a clear and indisputable point of view, the invaluable advantage attending it! Several years ago, and before the method was fairly proved in practice, he stated in some of his publications, that by it children would acquire a greater number of correct ideas concerning the constitution of nature by twelve years of age, than were possessed by many intelligent persons at fifty, considered as well educated according to the old modes of instruction; and from the exhibitions which we saw, we are convinced that this was no idle boast. The vanity and disgust of learning, which afflict the young mind so grievously, under the old systems, are by this new method completely avoided; habits of distinct conception and of attention are formed, and a thousand prejudices are extinguished while yet in embryo, by the beauty and force of natural truth, which never fails, when distinctly exhibited, to repress the wanderings of imagination, and enlist the whole sentiments on the side of reason. It short, although we dissent from almost all Mr. Owen's views concerning political economy, and the formation of the human character, we are happy to bear testimony to the excellence of such of his practical institutions as have come under our observation; and his arrangements for the instruction of youth, in particular appear to require only to be known to be speedily adopted. The obstacle to be most dreaded in attempting their general establishment is the expense attending them; but in large towns, we imagine this might be overcome by means of subscription. The beneficial effects of every arrangement adopted by Mr. Owen are enhanced and widely diffused by his liberality, in exhibiting and explaining their principles and uses to the strangers who visit the mills. Mr. Brougham spent some days there very recently.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1823.

After some unimportant motions had been disposed of, the Case of BUCKINGHAM *versus* LARKINS AND OTHERS, was called on; —but before it was proceeded into, His Lordship claimed the notice of the Court to an article published in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of Friday last, headed, "Licensing the Press," which His Lordship considered to be a contempt of Court.

The article was handed to Mr. Hogg, the Registrar, to read; and after it had been read, His Lordship is said to have commented on it in terms of great severity; adding, he had full authority to commit the Printer of that Paper to Jail. His Lordship thought it possible, that some might blame him for not doing this; and might think it incumbent on him to do so; but his Lordship thought it enough, for the dignity of the Court, to notice it in the way he had done. With respect to himself, his Lordship observed, that there were but few expressions that referred to him personally; and that which was said, was incorrect. He should not avail himself of the power vested in him, to commit the Publisher: he was averse to such a measure. He had, as well as any other, his remedy by civil action; but whether he should resort to it, he would not say: he would only repeat, that what referred to him, was false and malicious. The arguments on the Regulation had been heard on Monday, and this atrocious publication appeared on Friday: he did therefore believe it to have been deliberately, maliciously, and studiously false.

After publishing the above, it may be permitted to us to add that we should regret extremely, at any time, that any thing inserted in this Paper should create in the mind of the Judge such feelings as to occasion censure so severe as the above; but more especially must we regret incurring his Lordship's displeasure at the very moment when our own cause was before the Court; and since the Article had been before the Public three days previously, without, as far as it appears, having been noticed by his Lordship, we cannot help suspecting that some officious enemy of this Paper, or of its late Editor, after allowing the matter to sleep during the interval, adroitly chose this time to obtrude the offensive article on the notice of the Judge, in the most glaring and distorted colours, at the very time His Lordship was about to ascend the Judgment Seat, before which the character of this Paper was to stand arraigned. On such an unfortunate occasion, we regret it doubly; but under any circumstances, we must again repeat, we should be sorry this Paper should be the means, even innocently, of exciting such heavy displeasure.

However, after carefully reperusing the article, we must be allowed to say in self-defence, that we cannot discover any part of it that we could possibly suppose capable of being viewed in such a heinous light, as it appears to have been. Malice, we from our heart disclaim; and the mistatement alluded to, whatever it may be, was certainly unintentional. His Lordship does us the justice to say, that very little of it alludes personally to him; indeed we could refer it to any unbiased observer, if it be not apparent throughout, that reference to his Lordship is studiously avoided, while the "Licensing of the Press," is discussed, as far as possible, as an abstract question. We are as ready as any man to acknowledge the difficulty, and, perhaps, imprudence of discussing it at all, even abstractedly, at the present time; when persons are so liable to make dangerous applications of even general argument, or give a false construction to sentiments inadvertently expressed. Inadvertently we may thus have exposed ourselves to such censure, however pure and innocent our intentions; or if it should be held a contempt of Court, still to retain our own opinion respecting Licensing the Press, notwithstanding the decision given, and to continue to express that opinion respectfully, and support it by such arguments as occur to us, we must then no doubt plead guilty to the charge: but in that case, we hope to receive credit for having sinned unknowingly. The Editor of a Public Paper cannot, if he would, avoid sometimes expressing his opinion on passing events, however dangerous it may be to

differ from high authorities; but as we hope it will never fall to our lot again to have to express our sentiments on any act of Indian Legislation, such as that lately passed, so we trust we shall never again have occasion, (and it is not our intention) in any manner to express an opinion of any kind regarding the decisions of the Supreme Court, which if they give satisfaction to the able and enlightened men who daily observe all its proceedings, are not likely to meet with censure in any other quarter, and may afford to disregard it. In conclusion, whatever meaning our language may be thought to have conveyed beyond that intended by us, we most solemnly disclaim any intention of disrespect to the Court; and we regret sincerely, that any paragraph capable of such a construction, although not intended, should have appeared in our pages.

PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.

Buckingham, versus Larkins, and Others.

The Case of BUCKINGHAM *versus* LARKINS AND OTHERS, Proprietors of the BULL, was then proceeded on. But we are at present only able to present our Readers with a very brief outline of the Proceedings, which we shall endeavour to follow up as soon as possible with a more full Report, though we feel that the best we can give will be imperfect, and convey but a very faint idea of the animated eloquence displayed on this occasion.

Mr. TURTON opened the Pleadings, and after reading the names of the parties, recited the several Counts charged in the Plaintiff, which was filed on the 7th of January 1823. The Defendants were charged in it with having published several libels in their Paper, the JOHN BULL. The first Count referred to a Letter published by the Defendants on the 30th of November last, signed NIGEL; the second Count to another Letter under the same signature, published on the 21 of December 1822; the 3d Count to the same Letter as the 1st, with some variation setting forth a part of it; the 4th Count to the second Letter setting forth a part of it; the 5th to a Letter signed SEMPRONIUS published 13th November 1822; 6th to another article published 29th November 1822, signed CIVILIS; the 7th Count to one published the 1st January 1823, signed A FRIEND TO MR. BANKES; the 8th and 9th Counts referred to the same Libel as the 7th, only setting out parts of it; the 10th to a Libel published on the 4th January 1823 signed VERUS.

The Defendants pleaded not guilty.

Mr. FEROUSSON then rose, and after observing that the numerous assemblage of persons collected in the Court seemed to bespeak an expectation which, independent of other causes he was from indisposition peculiarly unfit to answer—he expressed his hope that he should have the indulgence of his Lordship; and he felt it necessary to apologize more particularly to his Client, for that he should not be able to acquit himself with that effect which otherwise perhaps he might have been able. He expressed his opinion, however, that this was a case of that plain nature that did not require much exertion. He observed that never had any advocate had to ask in any Court for damages for more atrocious Libels than those for which his Client claimed redress.

The Counsel adverted to the respectability of the Defendants, but added that as they had refused to give up the names of the Libellers in this case, they must and ought to abide by the consequences. Proprietors were and ought to be responsible, though he did not approve of this to the extent to which Lord Erskine had carried it; and he adverted to a case of peculiar hardship in an individual which had arisen out of a too rigid adherence to this principle. The learned Counsel next referred to certain Editorial notices in the BULL, to show that the first letter of NIGEL, had been under consideration, and was published deliberately, and that the Proprietors of the BULL had suffered matter to go forth so execrable that even the Editor of the BULL deemed it objectionable. The 2d Letter made the first production of the BULL almost, if not equalled him of having cut down and emasculated the first. The learned Counsel here

quoted some passages from the Letter of NISSEI, in which the most serious charges are advanced against the Plaintiff, and a call made on society to expel him; and in which those who still associated with him were told that they were disgraced. The learned Counsel commented in language the most emphatic and eloquent, on the infamy, the audacity, and impudence of such language, when it was known that there were many men of respectability in this society, whose confidence in Mr. Buckingham's integrity was unshaken. He was not here going into the case of Briggs and Co, because, as the Defendants had abandoned the plea of justification, it was unnecessary. The learned Counsel proceeded to advert to all the passages charged as libellous, and pronounced that more malicious, detestable, and damnable libels were never brought before a Court—the same demoniac spirit pervaded the whole; not contented with libelling the individual plaintiff, they libelled every member of the community, who had continued to associate with Mr. Buckingham, because he did not do what? Why—cast off and discard at their desire the man he believed innocent. The learned Counsel in the course of a speech which came home to the hearts of all present, and awakened in every bosom not hardened by prejudice, a feeling of deep sympathy for the absent Plaintiff, expressed his firm conviction of his client's integrity, and concluded by calling on his Lordship to stamp by his verdict, his opinion of such libels and Libellers as had so long scandalised this Society.

The witnesses were then called. Mr. Abbott proved the Defendants were Proprietors, and that Mr. Greenlaw was Editor of the JOHN BULL, Mr. THACKER proved that the Work entitled "TRAVELS IN PALESTINE" was sent out to him by Messrs. Black Parbury and Co, as a work of Mr. Buckingham; that he had transacted business with him, and subscribed to two or three copies of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of which he believed him to have been Editor. Mr. PETER PAUL, proved that he bought at the Office of the JOHN BULL copies of the several Papers containing the matter charged as Libellous, and which were put in. Mr. GEORGE CHINNERY proved that he had read the several Letters; that he was generally acquainted with what was passing at the time and considered the whole of the Libels as pointing at Mr. Buckingham; that he did not hear that any reports were abroad of a charge of falsehood and breach of trust against Mr. Buckingham previous to the publication of these libels, nor of any charge but that of using Mr. Bankes's notes; that in consequence of Mr. Bankes letter to Mr. Buckingham, a meeting of the friends of the latter was called, at which he attended with Mr. Palmer, Sir Charles D'Orvill, and others who were named, and that the result was the conviction of all present, that the charge of Mr. Bankes was false; and that the documents which he signed, and which were afterwards certified by a notary, were true.

Mr. PETER STONE DE ROSARIO proved that Sundry Printed Papers (CALCUTTA JOURNALS), were printed at the JOURNAL Office.

Mr. CLARKE then rose and addressed the Court at considerable length; we shall endeavour, when we give our more full report of this case, to do all the justice to the learned gentleman's speech which we can; but our Reporter, oppressed by the heat of the crowded Court, and the somniferous influence of the learned Advocate's eloquence, which many complained of, expresses great diffidence as to his ability to furnish us at any time with any thing like a very detailed notice of it; and on the present occasion, we have not time nor space for more than a very brief one; but no doubt the accustomed zeal of our adversary will supply the deficiency.

The learned Counsel commenced by expressing his willingness to acknowledge the title of "Clerk of the Tories," which he understood to have been bestowed on him. He then proceeded to justify the libels charged by the Plaintiff as having been published by his Clients on the ground that Mr. Buckingham had invited scrutiny into his character, and contended that therefore his Clients had a right to attack that character as they had done; and that Mr. Buckingham had no right to come before that tribunal for redress, since he had appealed to

that of the public; the learned Gentleman read several passages from the Travels in Palestine and the Prospectus to that work, in order to shew that with reference to Briggs and Co, the Plaintiff had been guilty of a breach of trust to them for not performing so soon as he might have done, a Journey for which he received £400. The learned gentleman was several times called to order by Mr. Ferguson, for going into the justification when he had deprived the Plaintiff's Counsel of an opportunity of meeting that, by abandoning his Plea of proving the truth of the matter charged. The learned Counsel then read several extracts from different CALCUTTA JOURNALS, to shew that the Plaintiff had libelled the JOHN BULL and its Proprietors. He expatiated at great length on the rank and respectability of these gentlemen as being a guarantee that they could not have been actuated by malice; but must have been influenced by a good motive; and contended, that their object was to put down Mr. Buckingham as a pest and nuisance to this society. The learned Gentleman concluded by assuring his Lordship, that should a verdict unfortunately be found against his Clients, it would be attended with the lamentable consequence of preventing others in future from coming forward to put down such persons, by similar means.

Mr. FERGUSON then rose to reply; and observed that (without meaning any offence) if he were to address himself only to that part of his learned friend's speech which referred to the matter at issue, he should have nothing to say. He remarked, that indeed it was chiefly what had fallen from his Learned Friend in conclusion, that had urged him to address the Court again. The Learned Counsel had, he maintained, enhanced the libel charged, by calling his Client a pest to society, and contending that he had been justly sent home. He had told the Court that if a verdict were given against his Client it would deter others, from what? why, from branding with infamy not only any individual whom they thought proper to hunt down, but every one who associated with him. In reference to the charge of Briggs and Co, the learned Counsel said, that the real fact of the case was, that they were disappointed in the negotiation, and as the Pasha of Egypt levied higher duties on their goods than they wished to pay, they then wanted to drop the speculation as unprofitable; and finding Mr. Buckingham was going to publish a Book, insisted on his paying them a part of the proceeds, because he had deviated from the direct track. In reference to Mr. Burekhardt, what had his learned friend been able to advance of his Client but that Mr. Buckingham had spoken too favourably of him; that he had been so monstrous when abused in every way as not to call him a villain in return. He did justice to the merits of Mr. Burekhardt and believed he had been imposed on by designing people; but certainly if ever a man was a Calumniator it was this Mr. Burekhardt, when he advanced against Mr. Buckingham, the atrocious charge that he had deserted his wife and children, and left them destitute; while on the contrary all who knew Mr. Buckingham were aware that in his domestic circle no man was more happy. With reference to the extracts from the CALCUTTA JOURNAL read by his Learned Friend, he would maintain, that if they were the most Libellous he could select, a PURER PAPER NEVER WAS PUBLISHED. Out of 26 Papers cited, in such a length of time, the learned Counsel for the Defendants had been unable to quote one attack on personal character. The learned Counsel concluded his most emphatic reply, by calling on his Lordship to award such damages as would deter others in future from daring thus to attempt to hunt a man out of society, because he happened somehow to stand in their way.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAUGHTEN then in a concise speech delivered his opinion. He conceived that it was impossible to suppose—that there was nothing to prove, that the Proprietors were actuated by malicious motives against Mr. Buckingham, but they had put themselves in a situation to answer for the malice of others. That the Plaintiff was entitled to damages, there could be no doubt; for it was monstrous to say that a man is to be thus scouted out of society on the opinion of any individual that he is guilty. Of the malice of the Writer of the Libel there could be no doubt. Of these libels said His Lordship

I cannot speak without horror, but the Defendant has admitted that he has not sustained damage by them; if he had suffered either in his person or his newspaper, or even in his mind, I should have felt myself called on to award ample damages; as it is, I do not think that heavy damages are required or can be expected; but I do think it just that Mr. Buckingham should be borne harmless of all expence.

His Lordship then found the Defendants GUILTY—DAMAGES 1000 Rupees with Costs.

Horses of Arabia and Persia.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Perchance the following information may afford some degree of satisfaction to your correspondent FOURTEEN STONE.

April 7, 1823.

TWO STONE MORE.

OF THE HORSES OF ARABIA AND PERSIA.

The Horses of Arabia and Persia are considered to be superior to those of any other country, and we may attribute the great improvement of our breed in England to the introduction of Arabian Stallions. Their spirit, docility, and vivacity are remarkable, and only equalled by the gentleness and mildness of their tempers. It is very well known that the Arabs pay the minutest attention to their Breed of Horses; register their Folas' pedigree, and will not purchase a Horse who has not a certificate of his genealogy.

NUJD, the largest province in Arabia and belonging to the Toukhree, produces the finest and most valuable breed of Horses. Their breeds are very numerous, and as I write in a country, which is supplied with Horses from Persia and Arabia, I trust that my mentioning the names of the best, and most esteemed, may be attended with some advantage.

Those in NUJD are the following, and are named after the appellation of their tribes. UBY, YU, SOYREE, UNEZO, HUMDANE, RE-HAN, MOTYRAN, DIHEEM, HUZRE, SHUMYEE, KOHLAN. Some of the breeds have been introduced into the neighbouring countries, and are distinguished by the same appellations.

The Horses of the BINE-KHALID, and those of QUTEFF, a town on the main opposite Bahrain, are called BUREE, or Horses of the Desert, and are reckoned superior to any other breed. Anything which inhabits the desert is called *Buree*; a most excellent class of Hawks is so called. Those of MOONTUFIJ are called JULFAN and FURUJO; the horses of CHAUB are WUZNAN and NUSWAN; and those of HUWEZO are REE-HAN and NUSWAN. The Moontufijs Arabs are those we call *Moontufijs*, seated on the banks of the Euphrates. *Chaub* is the country below Bussora; the capital is *Dorack*. *Hawzees* is to the northward of Bussora and is under the Persian Government.

The Arabs of Bagdad are of little repute or value; these are, in general, the Horses which are exported to India, and cost from Seventy to Two Hundred Piastres, or from £6 to £15.

Whenever a Colt is foaled, the Arabs immediately bend its tail, which effectually answers the purpose of knicking; and to make its ears incline a little towards each other, they pass a small string through each of them, which continues fastened for eight or ten days.

The Horses of the DUSISTAN, or the low land beneath the Persian Mountains, are reckoned more violent and headstrong than the breeds from which they are descended. Their heads are usually larger; indeed there is a difference in the whole of their appearance. Those which have been introduced are the HUMDANE, HUZRE, SHUMYEE, MOOTYRAN, and BUREE-DA-QUEE. The generality of Horses which are brought out of the Gulf of Persia under the denomination of Arabs, are of a mixed breed, between the Arab Horse and that of Bagdad; or between the Arab and some Horse of no value. Indeed it is not without much trouble and expence, that you are able to procure a genuine Arab of high blood.

The Horses in EERAN are strong, active, and tractable; much larger than the Arab, but inferior in spirit. The Persians

have a proverb that, "an *Arab* if wounded, will still face danger, but that an *Eeranee* is always endeavouring to avoid it."

The *Wukel* KUREEM KHAN introduced a breed between the ARAB and the TOORKUMAN, which is much esteemed. They are called KHOONUZAD, brought up in the house. The breeds of the following persons are considered to be the best. The *Wukels* Sadig Khan, Jasir Khan, Sheik Ulee Khan, and Nuzur Ulee Khan. These Horses may always be distinguished from the Arab, by their size, their head which is much larger, and their legs which are not in general so well proportioned.

The Horses of Khorasan are clumsy, heavy, dull animals, possessing great strength, and capable of travelling immense distances. The Cavalry of Persia are mounted either on these horses, or on the Toorkumane, and make very long marches. The breeds of the following persons are in most repute. Eesa Khan of Torhnodee; Moomish Khan; Koord Ulee Khan Koord, and Ubdoola Khan.

The Toorkumane Horses have all the faults of the Khorasanee, with a short, thick and clumsy neck. Their breeds are Kulgoom; Yumot; Ukbur Julee; Syyud Mihr Choolg. Besides these, they have innumerable other breeds, but I have already trespassed too long on the reader's patience to expect a continuance of it.

It is an erroneous opinion, (vide Eneye: Britt:—voe: Persia) that Horses are not allowed to be exported from Persia, or that they are of enormous prices. On the contrary, Horses are very cheap, the best seldom selling for more than £40; and it is very well known that horses are taken from Persia to India in the greatest abundance. The Qujurs have a proverb amongst themselves that—"with a sword of three Tomans, and a Horse of thirty, they are superior to any troops in the world."

Improvement of Calcutta Roads.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Every person of common observation will admit, that the Improvements made in this City, within the last six years, have been such as to reflect the greatest credit on the abilities, industry, and taste of those gentlemen under whose superintendence they have been conducted; it must also be equally evident, that years must elapse before all the existing evils of narrow streets, stagnant tanks, and obstructed thoroughfares, can be remedied; as nothing short of a complete alteration of the Plan of the Town will remedy its numerous nuisances and defects. These observations are more particularly applicable to a quarter of the Town, which does not appear to have shared the same attention with other parts as yet not populated, or at least to a trifling degree, (such as the space behind Chowringhee in a line with the Circular Road) where the Improvements have been undoubtedly great; but, at the same time, were not certainly more requisite than in the thickly populated and excessively crowded Division of the City lying to the north of Bow Bazar. The consideration of this subject, has often led me to think, that some insuperable difficulties have been experienced in endeavouring to widen the Streets and improve that quarter of the Town, which forms the grand entrance to the north; for I cannot suppose, that an attempt of the kind has not been made, when it is a fact notorious that the Road of Chitpore (the most crowded Street in the City) is at times impassable, and always dangerous; scarcely a day passing without some serious accident. That the beautifying of the Town is a desirable object is undeniable; but the safety of its inhabitants, is surely one of greater importance: and I would suggest as a measure calculated to lessen the evil and afford greater security to the Pedestrian part of the Population, that causeways should be raised on each side of the Road, and in the event of Foot Passengers not confining themselves to it, from their tenacity to old habits, a Police order would effectually restrain them. The evil is one, by which the lives of Individuals are endangered; and I should hope that in recommending it to the notice of those in whose power rests the remedy, I shall not be considered to be doing otherwise than my duty as one of that Public, to whose thanks they are so justly entitled.

I am, Sir. Your very obedient Servant,
AN INHABITANT OF COSSIPORE.

Demobilization of Witnesses.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Believing it to be the custom in England, that, when a person is summoned as a witness in any cause, he is entitled to a Fee for his attendance, (and until this be paid, I do not think he is bound to take the Subpoena,) I should be obliged if some one of your enlightened Correspondents would inform me, why this good practice does not prevail here. It may be, that the subject has never been brought to the notice of the proper authority; however, there can be no doubt, that if a respectful representation was made to the Supreme Court, it would meet due attention, and though the Court might not deem it proper to establish such an order of things here, the Public would at all events have the satisfaction of learning upon what grounds it would be refused. It does appear to me, that no reasonable objection can exist and that the usage is a just one, for surely a man's time is as valuable here as at home; and it is but fair, that he should be remunerated for his services, when called away from his own occupations for the benefit of another.

Your obedient Servant,

April 4, 1823.

EQUITY.

P. S.—I am not certain, that, this custom applies to Criminal cases, but some person better acquainted with the matter than I am, will perhaps kindly clear up this point.

Practices of Discharged Servants.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,

A very great deal of inconvenience has arisen both to families and to individuals, from the prevalence of a custom among servants of giving bad characters to those persons who may have dismissed them from their employment, and thus preventing them from getting others to fill their place. This circumstance has of late been of very frequent recurrence, and is one of those which is more decidedly injurious than many to which Europeans are obliged to submit in this country. It is not generally known that this is an offence cognizable before a magistrate, and it is with a view to giving publicity to the fact of its being so, that I have troubled you with this communication. A few days ago a gentleman discharged his Coachman, and although many applicants made their appearance for his vacant situation, the gentleman was not a little surprised to find that he could not procure another. He enquired into the cause of this, and found that his old Coachman had given him so bad a character to every applicant, that not one of them under any circumstances could be induced to live with him. He applied at the Police, and the Magistrate immediately upon hearing the application, very properly issued a summons for the discharged Coachman, and finally sentenced him to be flogged before his master's door. This ought surely to serve as an example to servants how they behave in this respect, and there can be no doubt that if a few signal examples were made of persons acting in the manner before described this evil, which has grown to so alarming a height would meet with an effectual check, and produce much comfort in families, many of whom are now afraid to dismiss a disobedient or refractory servant, however ill he may behave, lest his place should not be easily supplied by another. It will also have the effect of ensuring their good behaviour, when they find that they cannot with impunity leave their situations to be revenged on their employers.

April 3, 1823.

ANON.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, APRIL 7, 1823.

BUY...SELL

Remittable Loans,	Rs. 30 0	29 0
Unremittable ditto,	7 12	7 4
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,	25 0	24 8
Bank Shares,	6000 0	5900 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0	206 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3 8 per cent
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3 8 per cent		

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

H. M.

Morning	0 51
Evening	1 15

Persian Prince.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Mr. EDITOR,

The Prince of Persia landed here about 6 p. m. of the 9th instant—the Madras European Regimental and 1 1/2 hours formed a street for him, from sea to the main gate, and presented arms as he passed, accompanied by the Doctor, Staff, the Officer Commanding the Garrison, the Fort Adjutant, and an Officer of the 11th N. I. headed by the Band of the Regiment playing a slow march.

He appeared much indisposed, and as he was lifted out of the Boat, a salute of 17 guns was fired. It is said he and a Native Agent from the Governor General were disappointed in not having a Palanquin or some carriage prepared for him and his attendants; for on his landing, the Palanquin nearest at hand was borrowed to carry him to a house prepared for his reception in the Pettah, by some of his countrymen or Moghuls.

We have had some very heavy showers these two or three days. It is reported the 2 1/2 L. I. arrived this morning at Eddore from Vizinagram, on route to Wallajahbad.

Yours in haste,

March 11, 1823.

P. S.—Pray Mr. Editor give us occasionally some Army News, the movements of Corps, and all local matters. A. C.

Sporting Intelligence.

NAGPORE RACES.

FOURTH DAY'S RUNNING.

FIRST RACE.

Colonel Adam's Plate of 800 Rupees, free for all Horses, to be weighed by the Committee, heats two miles—entrance 10 Gold Mohurs to be added.

Mr. North's Spartan, 8 8
Mr. White's Padreen Gur, 7 10

1st Heat—Padreen took the lead; Spartan close on his quarter, close running at score the whole way; at the end of the mile and a half, the weight evidently began to tell against Spartan, and Padreen won easy by two lengths, in 4' 12".

2d Heat—Run and won exactly the same as the first, in 4' 9".

SECOND RACE.

The Galloway Plate not being contested, the sum of 600 Rupees is given by the Committee, for the following Handicap—heats one mile.

Mr. Dick's b. c. h. Wellington, 6 10
Mr. White's b. A. h. Taffy, 8 4

Mr. East's c. A. h. Simpkins, 7 4

1st Heat—Wellington would not start, Taffy soon took the lead of Simpkins and won in a canter, in 2' 4"—Wellington was distanced and Simpkins drwan after the first heat.

FIFTH DAY'S RUNNING.

FIRST RACE.

The Dandy Plate of 600 Rupees from the Fund, free for all Horses that have not started during the meeting, carrying the 11st.—Gentlemen Riders—heats one mile—entrance 5 Gold Mohurs to be added.

Major Pedlar's g. A. h. Cameronian—
Mr. Welchman's b. A. h. Wench Pillow.

Mr. North's b. A. h. The Ghost.

1st Heat—Cameronian and Wench Pillow went off at a slopping rate, The Ghost holding till the last quarter of a mile, when he came up and won by a length, in 2' 8".

2d Heat—Much the same as the first, The Ghost winning by half a neck, in 2' 7"—Cameronian was crossed by Wench Pillow.

SECOND RACE.

The Ladies Purse not being contested, the Committee give the sum of 600 Rupees, to be run for on the following terms—heats one and a half miles—entrance 200 Rupees.

Mr. North's c. A. g. Spartan, 8 0

Mr. White's b. A. h. Taffy, 8 0

1st Heat—Both Horses went off at score, close running for the first mile and a quarter, when Taffy headed and won by about a length, in 3' 3"—Spartan swerved considerably in the run in.

2d Heat—Taffy ran away with his Rider, Spartan held for the first mile, when he closed and won easy in 2' 5".

3d Heat—Exactly the same as the second, Taffy pulling up as soon as headed,

Time 3' 8".

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Selections.

Madras, March 25, 1823.—We have heard nothing further of the **ALLIGATOR** or **WOODFORD**. The latter must have put back.—*Madras Courier*.

Since writing the above, we have received accounts of the arrival of the **ALLIGATOR** at **Bombay** on the 10th instant—of course she brings no news. Passenger **Lord W. Thynne**.

Benares, March 3.—A Detachment of Volunteers, from his Majesty's 24th, on their way, by water, to the Presidency, under the command of Major **Meacham**, passed down yesterday evening.

Out of 85 Artillery Men there are 16 in Hospital, the Station is otherwise, tolerably healthy.

The Thermometer is ranging from 83° to 90° in the Shade.

The Lancers passed up on the 21st, to **Cawnpore**.—*John Bull*.

Lambah.—We have been favoured by a friend with the perusal of a letter dated the 21st ultimo, from an Officer with the force before Lambah. From the letter in question we make the following extract:—"You will have heard of the fall of this place on the 17th instant. We march tomorrow towards another fort called Digher, which is also to be taken if not surrendered. Jeypore itself is in a very disturbed state, and it is not unlikely that our presence may be required there."

Accident on the River.—About a week ago, we learn that Mr. **BULLARD**, a Volunteer in the Pilot Service, was accidentally drowned at Culpee. He was in the act of steering a row boat, when losing his balance he fell backwards into the river, instantly disappeared, and was never seen more.

The nine days Wonder!!!—The Rustic Bridge of Tension and Suspension, which has so much amused the good people of Calcutta during the past week, flew away on Friday night! This sounds marvellous enough, but it is nevertheless true. It absolutely walked off bodily, leaving the open space of the Esplanade void and empty of its presence. Not to keep our readers longer in suspense, the Bridge upon which a multitude were seen to walk late on Friday evening, while others were closely examining its structure below, was soon after taken down by torch light, and completely removed in less than three hours, nothing remaining but the standards.

This unique structure has been much admired for its simplicity, and the advantages it promises. The just proportions of the graduated rope links (which are nearly two hundred feet in length,) and the light platform which they support, forming together a substance of less than three inches thick at the edge, give to the eye little more than a pencil line "small by degrees, and beautifully less." At the same time, that the light net work railing gives a feeling of security which is confirmed by the radiating *lifts*, and guys that keep the bridge in equilibrio. Perhaps this pleasing effect is increased by the appearance of the standards, purposely constructed, of timbers in the rough, yet compact and substantial withal. Bridges of this kind might be constructed over canals and rivulets, in pleasure grounds and extensive parks, at a trifling expence, and rendered picturesque, if garnished with honey suckles, woodbines, &c. We have no doubt, therefore, but some individuals in the suburbs of the City of Palaces, who are fond of landscape gardening, will erect a rustic Bridge, if possible, within their Arcadian demesnes. At many of our stations too, where the English residents are separated from each other, and from the native towns and bazaars by troublesome nullahs, ravines, and greeks, such means of communication would, we should suppose, be particularly useful.

Altogether we cannot doubt, that the interesting experiment which we have all witnessed, will lead to the practical and general use of Rope Bridges of Tension and Suspension, for which, indeed, materials may be found ready to the hand all over India.

The gentleman who invented and constructed this useful Bridge, has given a valuable present to the arts and the public at large, and more especially to the important department over which he so ably and satisfactorily presides. By the way, while on the Bridge, we must not forget to mention, that the Post Master General, who was the first to go over it (in his Tonjon) crossed it again on Thursday evening in a much more complex and perilous vehicle. Those who formerly witnessed a gentleman dashing gallantly along the Bridge on horse back, beheld with mingled feelings of apprehension and admiration the Post Master General driving his buggy over! This adventurous feat of jehoship, we are happy to say, was accomplished with perfect ease and safety to himself and horse; thus testifying to the satisfaction of the numerous crowd present, that the thing may be easily done with a steady horse.—*India Gazette*.

Memorial of Sir Henry Blosset.

Missionary Intelligence.—Quarterly Circular, No. 13.

During the time that has elapsed since our last publication, it has pleased him who doth all things well to deprive us of one distinguished member of Society, to whom, as an instrument in the hand of God, all Missionary Societies engaged in the work of evangelizing India, and that of the Church of England especially, might have looked up for warm encouragement, and unceasing support. The streams of Sir H. Blosset's benevolence have long abundantly flowed forth in aid of the Missionary cause in Europe, but he was not allowed to do all that was in his heart for this country, so short was the time allotted to him here, before he was summoned to appear before God. The following very brief memorial of a man so justly entitled to the esteem and love of all friends to religion, will not, it is hoped, be unacceptable. He was descended from eminently pious parents, and his mother, who long survived her partner, inculcated with the most unwearied diligence, the principles of genuine piety in the mind of all her children; and to her endeavours success was granted through the divine blessing in every instance. With regard to Sir Henry it must be confessed, that the ensnaring influence of the world at his first entrance into public life, did, for a little season, draw away his heart from God; but the principles which a mother gave him were never wholly eradicated from his breast; and when through the preaching of a faithful minister of the established Church in London, he was awakened from sin, they soon flourished with increased vigour. Being ashamed, yea even confounded, because he did "bear the reproach of his youth;" he fled with repentance and faith to the Divine Saviour's Cross, from whence he never afterwards wandered. The university to which he belonged, is Oxford. Having finished the usual course of education there, he chose for his profession, the noble study of the law. With what pleasure do we add his name to that long list of distinguished lawyers, who have rendered splendid talents still more illustrious by extraordinary piety; and thus refute the malicious remarks of ignorant men who connect, as of necessity, the practice of the law with an irreligious turn of mind. Much need not be said in proof of his possessing illustrious talents; for the circumstance of his being appointed Chief Justice of this province, must shew how highly they were estimated by those in authority; and not only by those, but all we become acquainted with him, for the writer of this well remembers how gratified the inhabitants of Cambridge were at having him, although educated in different university, as their Recorder; and how eagerly the assistance of his professional talent was sought after throughout the whole Norfolk circuit, which he frequented. As a natural consequence of such talents improved by unwearied industry, and adorned with the most winning sweetness of manners, he rose gradually to the highest honours of his profession. At length the noble post of Chief Justice of British India being vacant, it was offered to him and accepted. It may not be amiss to declare here what were his motives for accepting it. It is asserted with the fullest confidence, that they were not pecuniary. It had pleased God to crown his labours with abundant increase of riches, still further enlarged by the fortune of a relation bequeathed to him. But when riches increased, "he set not his heart upon them;" his bonny was ever as profuse as his means were large, his thoughts were ever not for himself, but for others, and remembering who was the giver of all that he possessed, therefore rendered unto him again in acts of mercy and charity a large portion of that which he had received. It is not surprising that to such a person every thing connected with the endeavour to spread the Redeemer's gospel should be an object of interest; and that all such exertions should be encouraged by him to the utmost, and such Societies supported largely by his bonny. This they were indeed. Among the various regions of the earth to which his attention directed, as spots where missionary efforts were making, none seemed so interesting to him as India. He loved, he pitied, he prayed for the people of India, if possible more than other heathens. When therefore this appointment was offered to him, and an opening seemed to be made for his doing some good in that very land, so long the object of his attention and prayers, he did not hesitate to resign a very lucrative practice, to quit for ever, (as he himself pressed) his native country, and giving up for the benefit of others, that which he had acquired in England, came hither for the purpose of doing good by every means in his power; and especially by using that influence, which his rank and fortune would give him here, to promote the spiritual, as well as the temporal welfare of the Hindoos.

The season of a sea-voyage, to most persons tedious, and to some intolerable, was to him a refreshing season of enjoyment. Being now relieved from the cares and ceaseless hurry of business, he set himself to study more diligently than ever the sacred Scriptures; this he managed to connect also with the study of Eastern languages, in which he made so good a progress, that although labouring without a preceptor's aid, and at the moment of his leaving England quite ignorant of them, before he landed in India he was well versed in Hindoo-stanee—possessed a competent knowledge of Persian,—and was making considerable advances

In Samsrit. In Hindostance, indeed, he became the preceptor of others, who will long remember his condescension and patience, in teaching them. With respect to European languages, his knowledge was prodigious. He was perfect master of French, Italian, German, Latin, Greek, with some knowledge of Spanish. The sacred tongue (Hebrew) he was familiarly acquainted with, and often spoke it with delight. How beautifully he spoke and wrote in his mother tongue, thousands can witness! When we remember that all these attainments were added to a profound, solid knowledge of the law, (which, alone is the labour of life to many) we must be filled with admiration at his unwearied diligence and brilliant talents.

Such is the man whom it pleased God to preserve safe through the dangers of the mighty deep, to bring him to the land where his presence was most anxiously desired, and where he himself longed to be, to give him just a sight of those things in which his heart rejoiced as the beginning of good, to this benighted land; and then on a sudden he was called away to meet his God. "How mysterious are the ways of the Lord, and his thoughts past finding out!"

Our loss seems irreparable.—Where shall such a man be found to supply his place? These and a thousand other thoughts and questions arising from unbelief, are apt to spring up in our hearts; but let us be still, and know that it is God. He has done it, and He hath done all things well.

Obituary Erratum.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,

In an Appendix to your Paper of the 18th February 1829, I see in a list of Deaths taken from an European Paper, my name inserted as follows: "In India, aged 20, Mr. Joseph Jackman, eldest son of the Reverend J. Jackman, Rector of Ashly, Cambridge,"* and as I am that person, you will be good enough to contradict it and let me know what Paper you took it from, that I may trace it to its origin and have it contradicted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your's obediently,

J. J. JACKMAN, Ensign,

Cannanore, March 9, 1829.

2d Batt. 18th Regt. N. I.

* We are happy to perceive that our Correspondent Mr. Jackman is neither dead nor sleeping, and hope he will yet live to be Commander in Chief of the gallant Army which he has recently joined. We are not sure, but believe we copied the premature notice of his death from the "OBSERVER," London Newspaper.—ED.

Brutality of Chowkedar.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

ENQUIRER in your paper of to-day, asks if the individuals assaulted by the Chowkedar have applied to the Magistrates and been refused satisfaction.

Unfortunately for myself (and to which my aching bones bore but too questionless a witness for several days after) I was one of the party concerned, who received a good drubbing and afterwards a gentle squeeze by the throat, very much resembling in tenderness, the grip of a Bear, by way of securing my formidable person from assaulting and otherwise ill treating upwards of a hundred and fifty armed men! You may think, Mr. Editor, that I joke,—no such thing, the excuse urged by the gentle Jemadar and timid Barkandazies (to the Gentlemen who extorted with them and censured their brutal conduct) was they were fearful, that we, two Englishmen, unarmed and nearly exhausted, should beat them. Certainly the very name of Englishmen, must be a sort of spell, since two should inspire so many with terror.

But to the purpose; pray inform ENQUIRER that the affair is now before the Magistrates, whose decision in the case will no doubt prove satisfactory to the parties injured, and convince these miscreants, they will not be allowed to abuse the authority entrusted to them, with impunity.

I hope the examinations and decision in the case will be made public in both the English and Native Papers.

I am, Sir, your obedt. Servant,

Calcutta, April 5, 1829.

J. H. B.

NOTE.—We shall be happy to give publicity to the decision of the Magistrates, if we are enabled to do so. We were present at the examination on Saturday, before Mr. Blaquier and Mr. Ferguson, but not at the previous ones; we therefore cannot give a full report, and would be sorry to publish an incorrect one: having, however, applied to the Magistrates to be permitted to take notes of the examinations in every case which may hereafter come before the Police, we hope to be able to publish correct reports of them, many of which we doubt not will prove interesting to our readers.—ED.—Hark.

Christians in Travancore.

COPY OF A CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS IN TRAVANCORE.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Newall, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, —
In compliance with the wish you did me the honor to express, we beg to transmit to you the following statement of the condition of the Syrian Christians. We do not flatter ourselves that it will convey to you much additional information on a subject with which you must be so conversant; but we trust it may not be altogether useless, if it serve to bring before you a few particulars, which a residence of some continuance among them, and a degree of attention to their current traditions and history, as well as to their present circumstances, have enabled us to collect.

It will be unnecessary, and perhaps irrelevant, to detain you on the antiquity of the Church in Malabar; a point which has so long engaged the attention of the learned in Europe. Whatever may be thought of the credit due to the current tradition of these people, that the Apostle Thomas, planted Christianity among them; yet, thus much may, we humbly conceive, be considered as established beyond contradiction:—that they existed here as a well established Church, connected with the Syrian Church in Persia, as early as the year 535, the period when Thomas travelled to this coast;—that at a period somewhat later, but certainly prior to the year 825, the commencement of the era of the country, considerable grants, immunities, and precedences, were conferred on them by one of the Permal Princes;—and that the greater part of the privileges have been uninterruptedly enjoyed, and are—now visible among them. Every person of observation, now visiting the interior of the country, is necessarily led to this conclusion. He discovers a race of Christians, differing widely in their general manners from the later specimens of native converts who from the time of the Portuguese settlements have been so numerous on the Coast; bearing indeed undoubted marks of their Syrian Original, and of the high dignity to which in former times they were raised; a people, in short, who identify themselves with the subjects of the above traditions, and to whom the names of Portuguese and Roman Catholics are comparatively new. But we feel it would be unpardonable to trespass farther on your time, in enlarging upon a topic, which is a matter entirely of personal inspection.

It may, however, be useful here to introduce a few remarks respecting their moral character. A body of people, separated by its religious and social customs from the other classes of the community, may naturally be expected to possess a peculiarity of moral feelings and impressions. And the state of the Syrian Christians will be found to justify this expectation. At the time of their first discovery by the Portuguese, they were distinguished by their scrupulous regard to truth, and their general manliness and independence of character; and were considered as constituting the chief strength of the nations who employed them. Many testimonies to this effect are collected by La Croze, to whose interesting and accurate work we beg leave to refer you. The acts of the Synod of Udyampur, the number of books then destroyed, and the strong opposition which Menezes not unfrequently encountered in propagating his innovations amongst them, bear ample testimony to a point nearly allied to the former, the learning of their Clergy. And notwithstanding the many causes that have conspired to produce a lamentable deterioration in this respect; yet the most cursory observation finds, even now, continual traces of their former eminence.

We beg leave to call your attention to a few of the causes which have led to their decline. The breaking up of the petty sovereignties created by Cheram Perumal, through the influence of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin on the one side, and of Hyder Ali and of the European powers on the other, cannot but be conceived to have produced a sensible alteration in the condition of the Christians; whose political importance rested entirely upon the immunities and privileges they enjoyed under that remarkable system. From being a compact body, forming either separate principalities of themselves, or aristocracies, considerable as to numbers and influence among the petty states through which they were distributed; they now formed but a small integral part of a large community in which their former consequence was left to depend solely on the opinion which their former influence had created. But independently of these causes, (which apply equally to that very remarkable body the Jews of Cochin) there are others which, in a more serious and peculiar manner, affect the Syrian Christians. These causes are all to be referred to the appearance of the Roman Catholics on these shores, and the contest which the Church has consequently had to sustain, for three centuries, against the unremitting vigilance, the force, and the intrigue, of an usurping and intolerant hierarchy. The preponderating influence of the Portuguese with the Heathen Government was all employed, in forwarding the designs of the Romish

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Enslavries; while through the system adopted, either from policy or principle, by the Protestant States, the Syrian Church has been left unaided by any corresponding influence in the opposite direction. And the consequences of all this upon its moral and ecclesiastical condition have been indeed most deplorable. Mutual fears, suspicions, and jealousies, fomented by their enemies, and terminating in a fatal and apparently irreconcileable schism in their own body,—the destruction of their best ancient monuments, during the short calamitous interval in which they were all nominally subjected to the Papal power,—together with the interruption, both then and since, of that regular intercourse with Syria, on the feeling of which depended that peculiar spirit and individuality of character for which they were formerly so distinguished;—these may be noted as the more general and direct consequences, from which others of a more particular nature, and more immediately striking the attention, have proceeded. Such as,—the withdrawal, from conscious weakness and want of favour, from all share in the public history of their country, in which they formerly acted so distinguished a part,—the increasing ignorance of the Clergy,—their growing unacquaintance with the only language in which the principles of Divine Knowledge were contained, and their consequent inability to become acquainted with these principles, for less to communicate them to the people—the disuse of education,—the introduction of many superstitions unknown to their ancestors,—and a gradual verging towards many of the customs and some of the vices of the country.

It is remarkable, that under all the causes of deterioration which have been mentioned, the character of the Syrian Christians should still present so many points of superiority. The duplicity and deceit, for which the natives of India are so proverbial, is not a feature of their character. On the contrary, they may be said to possess in no small degree, the opposite virtues of honesty and plain dealing, accompanied with a peculiar simplicity of manner, which distinguishes them in the eyes of the stranger from the other inhabitants of the country. But we feel it, would be needless to do more than hint at a subject which we humbly conceive cannot have escaped your observation.

With regard to the actual number of these people, it is difficult to arrive at any exact conclusion. It appears, however, most probable, as well from the reason of the case, as from the accounts of Anquetil Da Perron and others, they were a much more numerous body of people in former times than we find them to be at present. They now themselves reckon up eighty-eight churches belonging to their body; of which fifty-five have maintained their independence against the Roman Pontiff. According to the most accurate estimate we have been able to form, the number of families belonging to these fifty-five churches amounts, at the lowest computation, to thirteen thousand. The majority of these are poor, and support themselves by daily labour: others employ themselves in merchandise and agriculture. Though many among them are most highly respectable, especially those of the class termed Tarragan, yet there are none who can justly be styled men of property. There are very few indeed among them possessed of a property to the amount of five thousand Rupees.

The number of officiating Priests, commonly called Catanes, is one hundred and forty-four. These are wholly supported by the offerings of the laity, on Festival days, and on the administration of the occasional rites of the Church, which, for the most part, afford but a very scanty support: and in very few instances do the monthly offerings, received by a Catana, exceed five Rupees. They are generally of the best families; and consequently upon their character, as to morals and information, depends, in a degree that of the districts in which they reside.

Having thus, Sir, explained, in as brief a manner, as we could, the former and present condition of this interesting people,—we beg leave to submit to your notice the plans now in operation for their benefit, and some others that have been proposed for the same purpose. In doing this, we act under the direction of the Very Reverend the Metropolitan: and we beg leave here most distinctly to state, that whatever relates to the concerns of this Church, proceeds directly and entirely from Him; with no other advice and assistance from us, than that which partly our official relation to him, and partly his voluntary consultation of us, have made it our duty to give. The object which the Metropolitan has in view, may be included in these four heads—1st. The circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the Syriac and Vernacular tongues, with other works of religious and general information. 2d. The general instruction of youth. 3d. The special instruction of the Clergy. 4th. The erection and enlargement of Churches. Upon each of these objects, allow us to add a few words; with so much regarding ourselves and our Mission, as may necessary to shew the proposed mode of attaining them.

The first object proposed, is the circulation of useful works, and especially of the Holy Scriptures. The importance of the latter point, in every scheme of moral improvement, will be acknowledged by every Christian; and this claim in the present case is made more urgent by the veneration which the whole Syrian community have for the

Scriptures, and their eager desire to be possessed of them. A translation has in consequence been commenced with the co-operation of some of the principal Clergy of the Syrian Church, and with the assistance of some Brahmins and Nairs well skilled in the language of the country. A few other works, principally such as are required in the College and Schools, have been translated; and others are in progress and contemplation. A Press with a fount of English types has been furnished by the Church Missionary Society, and a fount of Malayalam types has been cast at Madras through the obliging assistance of the College of Fort St. George.

The second thing proposed, is the Instruction of Youth. In furtherance of this most necessary object, it has been thought desirable that schools should be formed in every parish; and that independently of these institutions, on the plan of what we term in England free or grammar schools, should be established in three different districts. Parochial Schools have accordingly been formed for thirty-seven out of the fifty-five Churches subject to the Syrian Metropolitan; and the Central Grammar School has been erected at his residence at Cottayam. Some of the Parochial schools are supported by the Syrians themselves, partly from the contributions of individuals and partly from the Church property of the parishes to which they belong: others are supported by the contributions of the Church Missionary Society: and the remainder, constituting the greater proportion, from both these sources jointly, but principally from the latter. The sum allotted to this purpose by the Society is eight hundred Rupees annually; but no buildings have hitherto been erected, although much required on account of the heathen children in the schools, as the Syrians and the heathens have an equal aversion to their being instructed within the walls of the Church. The average cost of one of these buildings will be one hundred Rupees.

The annual funds of the Grammar School at Cottayam amounting to one thousand Rupees, are supplied entirely by the Church Missionary Society: but these are not found sufficient for the support of more than fifty boys, a number far below what was originally intended to be admitted on the foundation. The two remaining Grammar Schools for the Northern and Southern districts have not yet been established, for want of funds. The building alone of each of these schools, including the apartments for the master, &c. cannot be estimated at less than one thousand Rupees. In addition to the education received at these schools, it is proposed that the most proficient scholars should eventually be transferred to the College, to complete their education for such civil and ecclesiastical duties as they may be called to fulfil.

The third object proposed, is the Instruction of the Clergy, that is, of those destined for the clerical office. In a body situated as the Syrian Church is, it is principally from this portion of it, that we must expect an Academic Institution to be supplied. It is on this account only that we have referred to the head of the instruction of the Clergy the notices of the College of Cottayam; without, however losing sight of the fact, that it will include other students to whom an acquaintance with the higher branches of literature may be important and desirable.

The College was begun by the Metropolitan Mar Dionysius, and continued by the present Metropolitan, under the patronage of the British Resident Ltent. Col. Munro. It was endowed with extensive grants of land and money by her Highness the Ranees; and is now in operation under the eye of the Metropolitan who resides in it as its head. The establishment consists of two Malpans of Syrian Doctors: who besides their lectures in Syriac, officiate daily in the College Chapel:—a learned Jew of Cochin, teacher of Hebrew, towards which language the attention of the Malpans and others is excited:—two native teachers of Sanscrit:—and an English Teacher and his Assistant. It is in contemplation to introduce the study of the Latin and Greek languages, and a general acquaintance with European literature. The number of Students is fifty-one; eighteen of whom have received the initiatory ordination; and, from the experience we have already had, we feel fully justified in expressing our conviction, that the Students will prosecute their studies with credit to themselves and the Institution. The annual revenue of College, consisting of the interest arising from the investment of the Royal grants above alluded to, and from other sources, amounts to somewhat more than two thousand five hundred Rupees: and its expenditure, including the expenses of the Metropolitan and his attendants, exceeds Four thousand Five Hundred Rupees. The excess of expenditure is borne by the Church Missionary Society. Even with this assistance the funds of the College are by no means sufficient. The building itself requires great alterations and improvements. The commencement of a very valuable library has been made, the completion of which will of course be a matter of considerable expense. No income has yet accrued from the Royal grant of the property near Quilon; on the contrary, it has been a very heavy burden upon the funds of the College, and will require the laying out of a much larger sum before it can be made productive.

The fourth object proposed, is the erection and enlargement of Churches, which includes the repairing of such as are in a state of

dilapidation. Many of the Churches are much fallen into decay. Among those may be reckoned the very ancient Church of Neranam, which tradition refers to Apostolic times;—the Church of Omalur, lately destroyed by fire;—the large Church of Cadambanat, (not unlike an English Cathedral in its lofty roof and lengthened Chancel,) now undergoing complete repairs;—the large Church of Payar capable of containing one thousand five hundred persons, destroyed by Tippoo, and but lately begun to be rebuilt;—the Churches of Ancamally, Accaparamba, the large Church of Cotamangulaw, Perumattam, Melcolam, Condare Calide, and some others. In consequence of the extensive range of several parishes, some Chapels of ease, as we should term them, are building; and the erection of others is contemplated, as soon as adequate funds can be raised. Among the former, we may reckon those of Tirhalla, and Etatott for the extensive parish of Neranam, and Ammin for the parish of Cottayam: the latter are required in the parishes of Kotaracare, Mamalachari, Curiampatti, and some others. The average expense of building a Church according to the plan usually adopted by the Syrians, including the apartments for the Priests, &c. &c. cannot be estimated at lower than five thousand Rupees.

Having thus, Sir, laid before you, in as brief a manner as the nature of the subject would admit, the plans already commenced, and the further ones in contemplation for the improvement of this remarkable people,—permit us to indulge the hope that they will appear to your mind in some measure worthy of that patronage and encouragement which is necessary to give them efficiency. A residence of nearly five years in the midst of them, in the habit of the most familiar and uninterrupted intercourse with the dignitaries of their Church, the whole body of the Clergy and the Society at large, emboldens us in expressing the full conviction of our minds, that they will not prove unworthy of your favour, nor fail in answering any degree of culture which may be bestowed on them. Members of a Church venerable of her great antiquity, and which retains as her language the very dialect of our Lord and his Apostles,—using a version of the Scriptures made by Apostolical men, —miraculously preserved during a succession of ages in the very midst of a heathen population, and in spite of all the violent and unceasing attacks of the Romish Hierarchy, a monument of the truth of Christianity and of the protecting care of Most High,—they seem in a peculiar manner to call for the sympathy and assistance of Christian and Protestant Nation. And we cannot but consider all these claims as coming with a peculiar force on the members of the Anglican Church; a Church which retaining, as no other Protestant communion has retained, those features of primitive custom and discipline that unite her with all the unreformed Churches of Apostolical origin in the East and West, has at the same time suffered equally with us from the Antichristian domination of the Court of Rome; and having escaped pure from that infection and prosecution, is best prepared to feel for those who are yet groaning under the effects of both. And these circumstances of common interest with our Protestant Episcopal Church, are not wholly unknown nor unfelt by our Syrian brethren.

To carry on the plans above mentioned, funds to a very considerable amount are required. These appropriated to the object by the Church Missionary Society, though amounting to many Thousand Rupees annually are not adequate to the purpose. On this account are we induced to submit the facts to your notice: and feel greatly obliged and encouraged by the wish you so condescendingly made known of being informed of the particulars of our Mission and the nature of the assistance required. We beg leave to observe, that applications have been made for that literary help which the College so imperiously demands; and that considerable hope is entertained, that it will eventually be under the immediate guidance of men of regular academical habits and of acknowledged reputation for learning in our English Universities.

Permit us, in conclusion to apologize for the length of this communication, and to assure you with how much respect.

We subscribe ourselves, Sir, your most obedient Servants

(Signed,) *Benjamin Bailey.*

Joseph Fenn.
Henry Baker.

Cottayam, March 13, 1822.

To the Reverend Messrs. *Bailey, Fenn, and Baker, Cottayam,*
GENTLEMEN,

The delay which has taken place in replying to your communication dated 13th March, has not proceeded from a lukewarmness to the importance of the object which you have in view,—The advantage to be derived from a general diffusion of knowledge in a part of India, which has heretofore been proverbial amongst the nations of the East, for the ignorance and immorality of its inhabitants, must be considered of primary importance to the interests of the State; but duties which imperiously demanded an immediate consideration, have withheld my

attention until this period, from your interesting expose of the rise, progress, and actual condition of the Syrian Church and people in Travancore.

The general instruction of youth, the circulation of the *Holy Scripture*, the improvement of the condition and respectability of the Clergy, and the maintenance of places for public divine worship, are objects worthy of the patriotism, zeal, and piety of the very Reverend the Metropolitan: do me the favor to assure him, that it will afford me much gratification to support his efforts in these laudable undertakings by every means in my power, and I shall hope, that with your valuable assistance, aided by the contributors of the well-wishers of the Syrian Church, and under the protection of the liberal Sovereign of Travancore, that the Metropolitan's exertions will be rewarded with success, commensurate to the importance of his designs.

I am, Gentlemen, your, faithful Servant,
Yulon, July 2, 1822. (Signed) *D. NEWALL.*

Lieutenant Colonel Newall has obligingly consented to sanction the invitation of Benefactions towards the objects proposed in the preceding letter, and to promise to inspect the appropriation of the Sums of Money which may be collected.

Donations at Calcutta, will be received by Messrs. Alexander and Co.—
John Bull.

To Correspondents.

We hope a TRINITARIAN will excuse us for not giving insertion to his letter. We agree with him in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity; but we do not think the columns of a Newspaper a fit channel for religious controversy.

We beg to decline inserting the letter of ONE OF THE CONGREGATION, owing to the respect we bear to the Minister of St. James's Church. If he mentioned at all the question of the Calcutta Press in his Sermon, last Sunday, the drift of his remarks, we are disposed to believe, must have been misunderstood.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
April 7	Circassian	British	L. Wasse	Loudon Oct. 15

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 6	Edward Stretell	British	R. Alport	Batavia

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.)—MANGLES, outward-bound, remains.—SCOTIA, on her way to Town.—CIRCASSIAN, inward-bound, remains.

Kedgeroo.—NEPTUNE, and ALFRED, proceeded down.

Sugor.—MINERVA, outward-bound, remains.

Passengers.

Passengers per Circassian, from London to Calcutta.—Mr. Julius Teppens, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. George Brodie, and Mr. Bond, of the Pilot Service.

Births.

At the Presidency, on the 31st ultimo, the Lady of W. J. Tonge-AND, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Mymensing, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of C. SMITH, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Ghazeeapore, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel SHAW, C. B. 87th Regiment, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 12th ultimo, the Wife of Mr. JOSEPH MARSHALL, of a Son.

At Bhoj, on the 20th of February, the Lady of Captain PAYNE, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment, of a Daughter.